MY SPELING

GRADE 7

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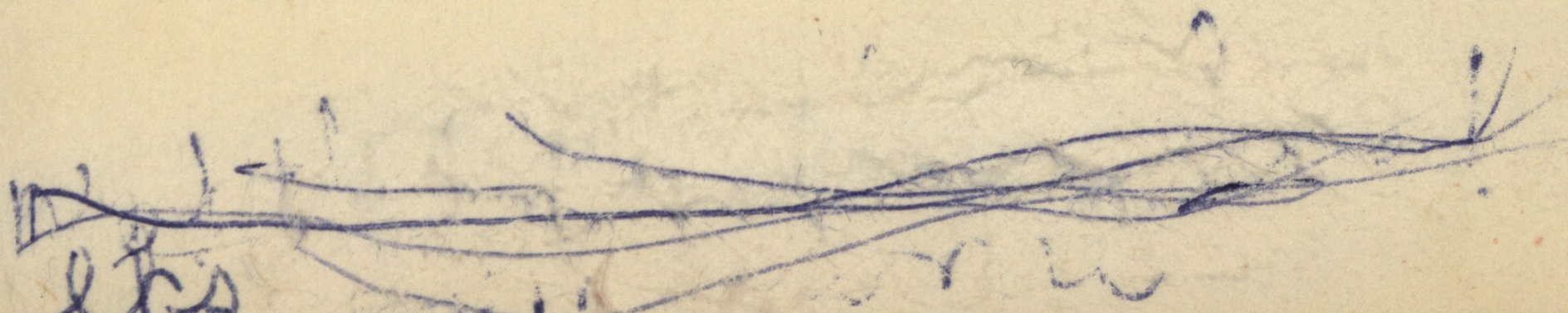

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My Spelling

GRADE SEVEN

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How to Use Your Spelling Book

Monday

Read the lesson article and talk about it.
Say each New Word after your teacher pronounces it.
Find the New Words in the article.
Write each New Word.

Tuesday

Do the exercises called Working with Words.

Wednesday

Take your first test on the New Words.
Correct your test and find your score.
Write correctly each word that you misspelled.

Thursday

Study the New Words that you misspelled on Wednesday. Then study the Review Words for the week.

In your extra time learn the Other Words to Spell.

Friday

Take a test on the New Words and the Review Words.

Correct your test and find your final score for the week. Mark your Progress Chart.

Keep a record of any words that you misspelled. These are your hard words. Study them whenever you have time on other spelling days.

Unit I

Building New Words

1. Spelling Plural Nouns

If you really want to spell correctly and are willing to establish certain habits, learning to spell is not difficult. Each term you will increase your vocabulary and gradually you will become better informed about building new words.

Do you know how to spell plural nouns? As you know, many words, such as *mirror*, *excursion*, *jacket*, *expression*, and *entertainment*, simply add an *s*. Such words as *virtue*, *catalogue*, and *schedule* also add an *s*. Words which end in *sh*, *ss*, *ch*, *x*, and *z* usually add *es*. Three such words are *process*, *sketch*, and *compass*.

Words ending in a consonant and *y* may cause more difficulty. Remember to change the *y* to *i* and add *es*. How should you form the plurals of these words: *battery*, *society*, *university*, *community*? Words such as *donkey* and *boy*, which end in a vowel and *y*, add the *s* without any change in the root words.

A few words follow still other rules, but if you understand and use these three rules, you will be able to spell most plural nouns.

New Words

correctly	mirror	virtue	compass
establish	excursion	catalogue	battery
term	jacket	schedule	society
gradually	expression	process	university
informed	entertainment	sketch	community

What to Do Each Day

On Monday, Learn to Use the New Words

1. Read silently the article containing the New Words for the week. Be sure that you can pronounce every word. Your teacher may choose someone to read the article aloud. Then discuss it with your classmates.

2. Find each of the New Words in the article. Pronounce them carefully. Make sure that you know the meaning of each New Word.

3. Use each of the New Words in a sentence.

4. Copy the New Words on a sheet of paper.

On Tuesday, Study the New Words

With each lesson there are exercises called Working with Words. Do these exercises on Tuesday. Always write your answers on a sheet of paper. Never write in this book. Here are four exercises for this week:

1. A singular noun means just one person, place, or thing. A plural noun means more than one. On your paper list the fifteen singular nouns given in the second, third, and fourth columns of New Words on page 6. Opposite each singular noun write its plural form. Follow the rules given on page 6.

2. Two New Words end in **ly**. Write them.

3. Write the New Word ending in **ed**.

4. Find **establish** and **informed** in your dictionary. Copy them in syllables and mark each vowel. Write the whole words.

On Wednesday, Take Your First Test

1. Number a piece of paper for your first test. Use a new line for each word.

2. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces each word. Then say each word softly to yourself. Write each word after its number.

3. Correct your test. Count the number of words that you spelled right. Write the number on your paper. This is your first score.

4. Put a line under each word that you misspelled. These are your hard words. Write each of your hard words correctly.

5. Save your test paper.

On Thursday, Learn to Spell Your Hard Words

1. Take the test paper on which you marked your hard words on Wednesday. Use the following rules for learning to spell each word that you misspelled.

How to Learn to Spell

1. Look at the word and say it softly to yourself. Make sure that you hear every sound correctly.

2. Look at the word and say each letter in it.

3. Cover the word or close your eyes. Try to say each letter of the word without looking at it.

4. Look at the word and copy it.

5. Write the word three times without looking at your book. Check the spelling. If you make a mistake, start again with the first rule in this list.

2. Study every hard word the same way.

3. Beginning with lesson 2, you will have eight Review Words each week. Study the Review Words when you have learned all the New Words.

4. If you have time left, learn to spell the Other Words to Spell. You will find the first list in lesson 2.

On Friday, Take Your Last Test

1. Number a paper for your test.

2. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces each New Word and Review Word. Then say each word softly to yourself. Write each word.

3. Correct your test. Count the number of words that you spelled right. Write the number on your paper. This is your final score.

4. If you keep a Progress Chart, mark your score.

Keep a Record of Your Spelling

Keep a record of the words that you misspell on the Friday tests. A small notebook will be good for the purpose. Each Friday write in your notebook the words that you misspell. Call them My Hard Words. Study them whenever you have time on other spelling days.

In your notebook list also the words that you misspell in the other writing that you do in school. Call these My Special Words. When you have extra time, work hard to learn to spell these words. You will never be a good speller until you master your special difficulties.

2. Adding *ed* and *ing*

Two familiar suffixes are *ed* and *ing*. If you will adopt a few formal rules for adding these suffixes and learn them perfectly, you will be less likely to misspell many words in everyday use.

1. Many words are formed by adding *ed* and *ing* without any change. Such words are *furnished*, *elected*, and *remaining*.

2. Words ending in a silent *e* drop the *e* before adding *ed* and *ing*. Notice: *cease*, *ceased*, *ceasing*; *advertise*, *advertised*, *advertising*; *seize*, *seized*, *seizing*.

3. Words ending in a consonant and *y* change the *y* to *i* before adding *ed*, but do not make any change before adding *ing*. Notice these words, for example: *apply*, *applied*, *applying*; *reply*, *replied*, *replying*; *accompany*, *accompanied*, *accompanying*; *supply*, *supplied*, *supplying*.

4. Words ending in a vowel and *y* add *ed* and *ing* without making any other change. Such words are *delay*, *delayed*, *delaying*, and *destroy*, *destroyed*, *destroying*.

In the next lesson you will learn the rules for doubling the final consonant before adding *ed* and *ing*.

New Words

adopt	remaining	apply	accompany
formal	cease	applied	accompanying
misspell*	advertise	applying	supplied
furnished	advertising	replied	delayed
elected	seize	replying	destroyed

*Also spelled **mis-spell.**

Working with Words

1. Write **adopt** and **misspell.** Make new words by adding **ed** and **ing** to these two New Words.

2. Write **elected, furnished,** and **remaining.** Drop the suffix from each and write the root word.

3. Which rule for adding **ed** and **ing** should you follow for **cease** and **seize**? Write **cease** and **seize.** Then add **ed** and **ing** to each word.

4. Write **delayed** and **destroyed.** Then write the root word from which each is formed. Underline the vowel and **y** with which each root word ends.

5. Find the meaning of **formal** in your dictionary. Write a sentence using **formal.**

6. Find **advertise, advertising, accompany,** and **accompanying** in your dictionary. Write each word in syllables. Write the whole word.

7. Write **apply** and the two New Words formed from it.

8. Write the root words from which **replied** and **supplied** were formed. Write **replied** and **supplied.**

9. Write **replying.** Write the rule that explains how to add **ing** to words like **reply.**

Review Words

schedule	term	catalogue	establish
community	gradually	university	sketch

Other Words to Spell

varied	varying	hurrying	betrayed

3. Doubling the Final Consonant

The rules for doubling the final consonant before adding *ed* and *ing* are more difficult than the rules given in lesson 2. If you are convinced of their value, however, and determine to master them, they are sure to help you. As you will see, many ordinary words follow the rules.

1. Words of one syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel double the final consonant before adding *ed* and *ing*. Notice *trim, trimmed*; *wrap, wrapped*; *ship, shipping*; and *shop, shopping*. Notice also such words as *wedding*.

2. Words of two or more syllables double the final consonant before adding *ed* and *ing* when these conditions are met: the last syllable ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, and the accent is on the last syllable. Examples of this rule are *refer, referred, referring*; *occur, occurred, occurring*; *submit, submitted, submitting*; *commit, committed, committing*; *permit, permitted, permitting*; and *compel, compelled, compelling*.

These two rules explain how to spell many hard words. Once you know the rules, you will use them constantly.

New Words

convinced	shipping	occur	committed
determine	shopping	occurred	permitted
ordinary	wedding	submit	compel
trimmed	refer	submitted	compelled
wrapped	referred	commit	constantly

Working with Words

1. Find these words in your dictionary: **occur, refer, compel, commit, submit.** Write each word in syllables and place the accent mark correctly. Say each word carefully. In each word underline the final consonant and the single vowel which precedes it. Now write the New Words formed from the five words given above.

2. Write **permitted.** Write the root word from which it is formed and mark the accented syllable.

3. Five New Words were formed by doubling the final consonant and adding **ed** or **ing** to a word of one syllable. Write the New Words and the root words.

4. Write the New Word that means "all the time."

5. Find **convinced**, **ordinary**, and **determine** in your dictionary. Write each word in syllables and say it softly. Write the whole words.

6. Write the New Word beginning with a silent **w.**

7. Write in alphabetical order all the New Words beginning with **c.**

8. Find the eight New Words which doubled the final consonant before adding **ed.** Write each of the words, using the suffix **ing** instead of **ed.**

Review Words

omitted	accompanying	destroyed	seize
planning	advertising	misspell	cease

Other Words to Spell

defer	deferred	stirring	slipped

4. Writing Possessive Forms

A good secretary at her typewriter is always alert to spelling. Unless she spells perfectly on every occasion, she may lose her opportunity to earn a living. In order to be accurate, she keeps a dictionary on her desk. When she is uncertain of the spelling of a word, she turns to the dictionary for help.

Since a mistake in placing the apostrophe is considered a spelling error, she must know how to write possessive forms. Can you write the possessive forms of these singular nouns: *chairman*, *janitor*, *audience*, *preacher*, *missionary*, *companion*, *burglar*? Can you write the possessive forms of these plural nouns: *committees*, *partners*, *seniors*, *rebels*? If you cannot give a clear explanation of the way to spell possessive forms, study the rules on the next page.

New Words

secretary	accurate	audience	committees
typewriter	dictionary	preacher	partners
perfectly	considered	missionary	seniors
occasion	chairman	companion	rebels
opportunity	janitor	burglar	explanation

Working with Words

1. These are the rules for writing possessives: Write them in your book.

> 1. Singular nouns form the possessive by adding an apostrophe and **s** (**pilot, pilot's**).
>
> 2. Plural nouns which end in **s** add only an apostrophe to form the possessive (**aviators, aviators'**).
>
> 3. Plural nouns which do not end in **s** add the apostrophe and **s** to form the possessive (**men, men's**).

2. Write the singular nouns listed in italic type on page 14. Then write the possessive form of each one.

3. Now write the four plural nouns listed in the same paragraph. Write the possessive form of each one.

4. Write in alphabetical order the New Words in the first two columns on page 14.

5. Write **secretary**, **opportunity**, and **dictionary**. Now write the plural of each.

6. Find **occasion**, **explanation**, and **considered** in the dictionary. Write each word in syllables. Write the whole word.

Review Words

principal	ordinary	occurred	compelled
governor	referred	submitted	wrapped

Other Words to Spell

tailor	debtor	pastor	employer

5. Our Language

Our English language is constantly growing and developing. Inventions and discoveries bring new words into daily speech or give new meanings to old words. Important events also bring certain words into common usage. Every child today recognizes such words as *aviator*, *monoplane*, *propeller*, *glider*, and *parachute*, yet years ago they would have been unknown.

English grew out of Anglo-Saxon, but almost half our words are borrowed from other languages, especially Greek, Latin, and French. Such words as *photograph*, *democratic*, and *apology* are taken from Greek words; while *noble*, *column*, *verse*, *compare*, *resemble*, and *religious* are based on Latin words. Such words as *bureau*, *prairie*, and *bouquet* are French.

Other languages have contributed words also. The word *awkward* is taken from Old Norse, *alcohol* from the Arabic, and *toboggan* from one of the Indian languages.

New Words

aviator	photograph	verse	prairie
monoplane	democratic	compare	bouquet
propeller	apology	resemble	awkward
glider	noble	religious	alcohol
parachute	column	bureau	toboggan

Working with Words

1. Write **bureau, prairie**, and **bouquet.** Find each word in the dictionary and learn to pronounce it.

2. Write **column** and **awkward.** Find each word in the dictionary. Cross out the silent letters in these words.

3. Write the five New Words that refer to aviation and airplanes. Write sentences using the words.

4. Write **compare** and **resemble.** Make new words by dropping the final **e** and adding **ed** to each word.

5. Write the New Words that might be used to describe (1) our form of government and (2) a book such as the Bible.

6. Write the New Word that begins and ends with **ph.** What sound has **ph** in this word?

7. One New Word has only one syllable. Write it.

8. Write **apology, alcohol**, and **toboggan.** Find each word in the dictionary and notice the sound given each **a** and **o.** Copy each word in syllables and mark the **a's** and **o's.**

9. Write **parachute.** Say the word. What sound is given to the letters **ch**?

10. Find and write the two words that end in **ble.**

Review Words

ancient	secretary	opportunity	committees
literature	occasion	explanation	accurate

Other Words to Spell

detour	coupé	ski	dial

6. Let's Make Sure

awkward	verse	opportunity	convinced
cease	burglar	virtue	community
accurate	commit	column	misspell
permitted	apology	secretary	advertise
occurred	religious	seniors	explanation

submitted	glider	correctly	compel
applied	alcohol	jacket	ordinary
monoplane	considered	preacher	constantly
compass	sketch	accompanying	janitor
replied	informed	entertainment	elected

advertising	democratic	referred	applying
compelled	shipping	parachute	term
committees	schedule	adopt	determine
society	missionary	delayed	mirror
remaining	compare	destroyed	perfectly

aviator	supplied	establish	prairie
submit	partners	bureau	shopping
formal	committed	toboggan	chairman
photograph	excursion	companion	apply
catalogue	university	wrapped	expression

occur	seize	process	battery
gradually	accompany	resemble	furnished
refer	rebels	wedding	replying
propeller	typewriter	trimmed	occasion
audience	noble	dictionary	bouquet

What to Do During Review Week

The last lesson of each unit is a review. During each Review Week use the following directions instead of the ones that are given on pages 7 to 9.

Monday

The words on page 18 are your Review Words. Say them softly to yourself. Study any word that does not seem easy to you. Pay special attention to the words that you misspelled on your Friday tests. Use the rules for studying your spelling that are given on page 8.

Tuesday

Start to do the exercises called Reviewing Your Words. Learn any words that are hard for you to spell. Complete as many exercises as you can.

Wednesday

Take a test on the first half of your review lesson. Your teacher will pronounce the words for you. Check your paper carefully. If you misspell any words, write them in your list of Hard Words.

Thursday

Take a test on the second half of your review lesson. Your teacher will pronounce the words for you. Check your paper and list your Hard Words.

Friday

Study the words that you misspelled on Wednesday or Thursday. If you did not misspell any words, you may finish Reviewing Your Words.

Reviewing Your Words

1. In your dictionary the pronunciation of each word is shown in brackets. The vowels are marked according to their sounds, and the accented syllables are shown. For example, **photograph** appears as **fō′tŏ gråf.** The marks for the vowel sounds are called *diacritical marks*. Already you are familiar with the short vowels, **ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ,** and **ŭ,** and the long vowels, **ā, ē, ī, ō,** and **ū.** By the end of this year you should recognize easily all the diacritical marks used in your dictionary.

2. Find these words in your dictionary: **noble, compare, propeller, submit, democratic, advertise, monoplane.** Copy the words in syllables and mark each vowel. Cross out any final silent **e**'s. Do not copy the pronunciation forms. Say each word, observing the vowel sounds. Write the whole words.

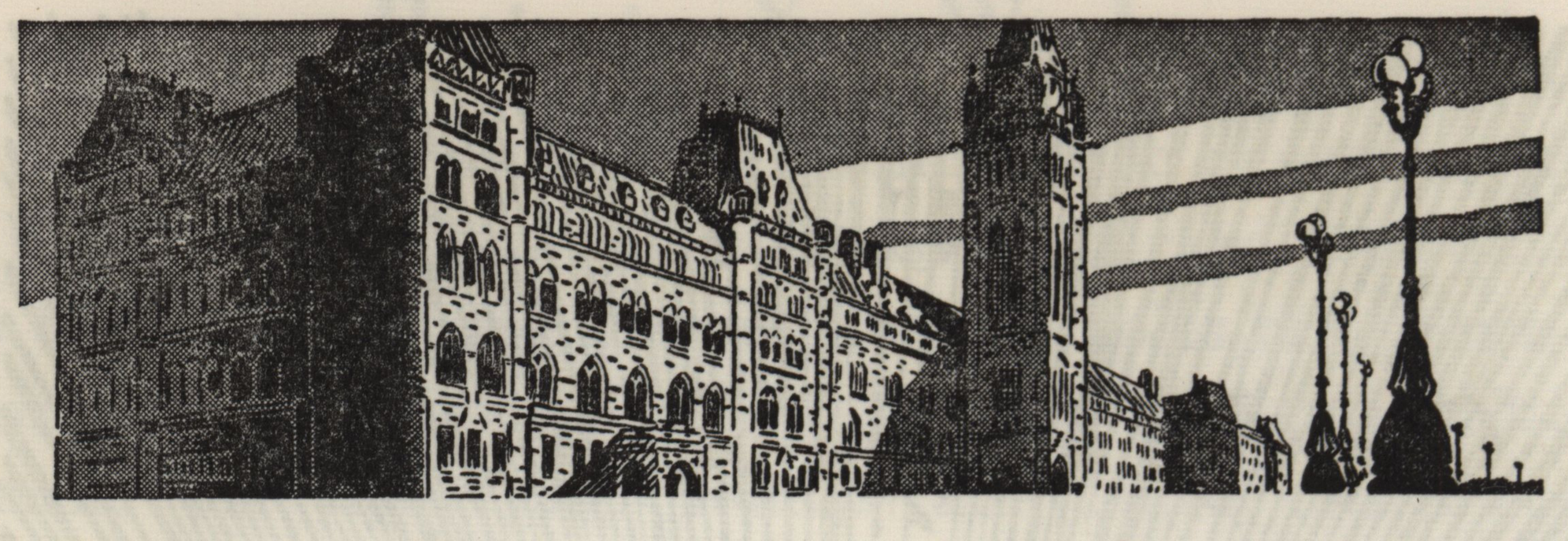
3. Review the rules for forming possessives. Then write the possessive forms of **secretary** and **aviator.** Use each possessive form in a sentence.

4. A word having almost the same meaning as another word is called a *synonym*. For example, **replied** is a synonym of **answered.** Among your Review Words find a synonym of each of the following: **clumsy, stop, exact, allowed, happened.** Write the Review Words.

5. Many words are easier to spell if they are pronounced carefully and correctly. Find **gradually, opportunity, university,** and **accompanying** in the dictionary. Observe each syllable as you pronounce the words. Write the words.

Unit II

Canada, a Land of Opportunity



7. A Land of Opportunity

It is the firm belief of every immigrant that the glorious prospect of genuine opportunity awaits him in Canada. Before leaving his native land he must secure a certificate of good health and character. Once admitted here, he may find an acceptable position and become a skilled worker or tradesman.

An immigrant, Susanna Moodie, was the author of a book which gives a fine description of life in early Canada. Despite the extreme poverty, the hardships, and the poor appearance of her pioneer home, Mrs. Moodie was honestly happy in Canada and was able to create delightful poems about the country she loved. She did not envy those who lived more favourably, for she had achieved success and happiness in her own way.

New Words

firm	certificate	description	create
immigrant	admitted	extreme	delightful
glorious	acceptable	poverty	envy
prospect	skilled	appearance	favourably*
genuine	author	honestly	happiness

*Also spelled **favorably.**

Working with Words

1. Find and write the New Word that follows the rule for doubling the final consonant before adding **ed.**

2. Write the New Word ending in the suffix **able.** Write also the root word from which it was formed.

3. Find **genuine** and **extreme** in the dictionary. Write the words and copy the marking for each vowel. Say the words correctly.

4. Write **honestly, delightful, appearance,** and **skilled.** What is the suffix in each word? Write the four root words.

5. Find **glorious, happiness, description, certificate, prospect,** and **favourably** in the dictionary. Write each word in syllables. Write the whole word.

6. Write **immigrant.** What does the word mean? Use **immigrant** in a sentence.

7. Write the New Words that mean (1) a person who is a writer; (2) to bring into being or to make; and (3) the state of being in need.

8. Write **envy.** Then change the **y** to **i** and add **ed.**

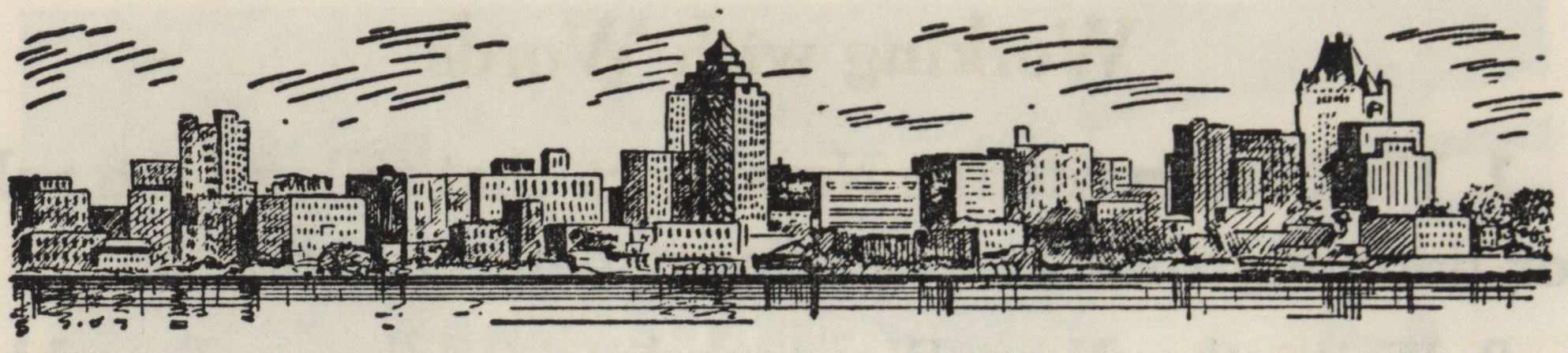
9. What meanings does your dictionary give for **firm?** Write two sentences illustrating two meanings of **firm.**

Review Words

foreign	bureau	alcohol	awkward
succeed	apology	prairie	propeller

Other Words to Spell

refuge	rejoice	alien	tenement



8. The Brickmaker's Claim

John Morton, a humble English potter, came to British Columbia in 1862. While seeking clay along the coast, he came upon the present site of Vancouver. The beautiful scenery and the natural harbour impressed him immediately. In the sincere belief that fortune would favour him, Morton persuaded two friends to join him there in a brick-making business. They bought 550 acres of land, built a cabin, and started production.

As superintendent of his business Morton displayed a faculty for management and qualities of character such as honesty, confidence, and personal drive which led him to accomplish much. His private business was operated in a limited way, but the sale of his land brought handsome profits. The rapid growth of Vancouver well illustrates the sound judgment of the city's first settler.

New Words

humble	production	character	private
immediately	superintendent	honesty	operated
sincere	displayed	confidence	limited
belief	faculty	personal	illustrates
favour*	management	accomplish	judgment†

*Also spelled **favor.** †Also spelled **judgement.**

Working with Words

1. The words **immediately** and **superintendent** will be easier to spell if you write them first in syllables. Use your dictionary for help. Then write the whole words.

2. Write **belief.** Underline the **ie.**

3. Find and write the New Words which contain these words: **honest, display, limit, manage, person.** Beside each word write the suffix with which it ends.

4. Find the meanings of **character**, **favour**, and **faculty** in your dictionary. Write sentences illustrating two different meanings for each word.

5. Write **judgment.** Notice that you must drop the **e** in **judge** before adding **ment.**

6. Find these words in your dictionary: **illustrate, accomplish, confidence.** Write the words in syllables and mark each vowel. Write the whole words.

7. Write the New Word ending **in tion.**

8. Write **sincere** and **private.** Make New Words by adding **ly** to each one. Now write **humble.** Then drop the **le** and add **ly** to make a new word.

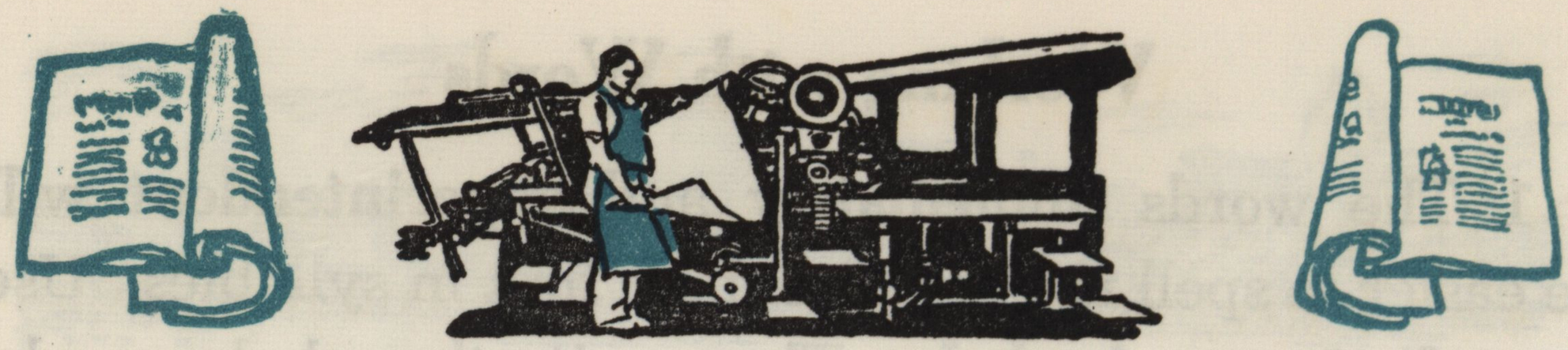
9. Write **operated.** Change the **ed** to **ing** and write another word.

Review Words

sincerely	glorious	certificate	description
sense	acceptable	appearance	genuine

Other Words to Spell

manufacturer	naturalize	obedience	extensive



9. An Immigrant from Scotland

In 1843, when he was twenty-five years old, George Brown came to Canada from Scotland. He began work as editor of the Toronto *Banner*, a weekly journal, and the following year he commenced to publish the *Globe*.

In those days the collection of news was difficult and at first the paper had only a small circulation. However, it soon proved more attractive than most other papers and magazines. One feature of this popular newspaper was a tireless campaign for needed reforms. Brown began to criticize fearlessly those who appeared ignorant of the need for a union of the provinces of Canada and for better transportation.

While perhaps not entitled to be called a literary genius, Brown did distinguish himself as a great Canadian. Throughout his career he sacrificed himself readily and completely in order to help build a better Canada, and he was personally responsible for many sensible reforms.

New Words

editor	attractive	criticize	career
journal	magazine	ignorant	readily
publish	feature	entitled	completely
collection	popular	literary	personally
circulation	campaign	distinguish	sensible

Working with Words

1. In the article on page 26, **journal** is spelled with a small letter, because it is used as a common noun. Write a sentence using **journal** as a proper noun.

2. Write **editor.** Then write the possessive form ot the word. Use the possessive form in a sentence.

3. Write **publish** and **distinguish.** Add the suffixes **ed** and **ing** to each word.

4. Write two New Words ending in **tion.**

5. Find and write two New Words in which **ly** was added to a root word without any change. Now write another New Word ending in **ly.**

6. Find **campaign** in the dictionary. What sound have the letters **paign**? Write **campaign.**

7. Turn to your dictionary and find the meanings of these words: **ignorant, career, literary, entitled, sensible, feature,** and **popular.** Write each word in a sentence.

8. Notice the **z** in the last syllable of **criticize. Criticize** may also be spelled **criticise,** but the former spelling is preferred. Write **criticize.**

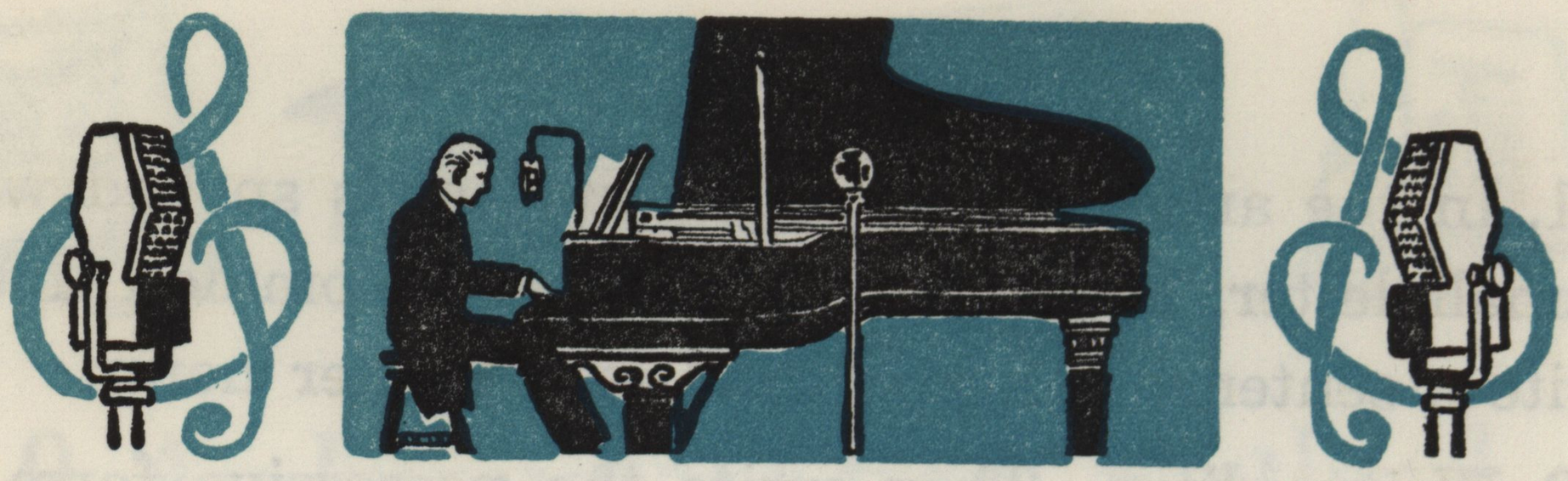
9. Use the words **magazine** and **attractive** in sentences.

Review Words

successful	judgment	immediately	belief
separate	character	superintendent	illustrate

Other Words to Spell

biography	autograph	destined	charity



10. A Famous Musician

Early in life Sir Ernest Macmillan showed that he had musical talent. At the age of nine he wrote his first composition. At fifteen he was a church organist and choir director.

In 1914, while he was attending an opera festival at Bayreuth in Germany, war broke out and he was interned. In the prison camp he came across a man who had a violin. This inspired him to search out other instruments and organize a camp orchestra.

Sir Ernest is always ready to render generous assistance to every musician who has the privilege of being associated with him. His influence has been great, and he has won the friendship of thousands.

When you hear a radio station announce an orchestra or chorus under his direction, arrange to listen. His music will add real enjoyment to your leisure time.

New Words

musical	opera	generous	friendship
talent	violin	assistance	announce
composition	organize	musician	chorus
choir	orchestra	privilege	arrange
director	render	influence	leisure

Working with Words

1. Write two New Words containing the word **music.**

2. Find and write the New Words containing **rr, ss,** and **nn.** Say each word in syllables.

3. What meanings for **composition** does your dictionary give? Illustrate two meanings in sentences.

4. In your dictionary find the meanings of these words: **render, opera, talent.** Write the words.

5. Write the New Word that is the name of a musical instrument.

6. Write **leisure** and **friendship.** Underline the **ei** in **leisure** and the **ie** in **friendship.**

7. Find **orchestra, choir,** and **chorus** in the dictionary. Notice how each is respelled and marked for pronunciation. What sound has **ch**? Write each word.

8. Write the New Word ending in the suffix **or.**

9. Find **generous, privilege,** and **influence** in the dictionary. Write each word in syllables. Say the syllables softly, looking at each letter. Write the whole words.

10. Write **organize** and mark each vowel as shown in the dictionary. Cross out the final silent **e.**

Review Words

grammar	completely	criticize	readily
prefer	magazine	personally	sensible

Other Words to Spell

violinist	compose	symphony	announcer

11. A Great Photographer

Yousuf Karsh came to Canada when he was fourteen. The uncle with whom he lived realized that he had particular ability in photography and arranged for him to become an employee in a studio.

Karsh won rapid promotion and eventually set up his own business. He specialized in portraits, photographing people in all walks of life—professors, statesmen, tradesmen, artists, housewives. His brilliant photography soon became known, and he is now frequently requested to make portraits of famous people, including the King. His studio in Ottawa is profitable, and he enjoys a good income, but he is more interested in his work than in acquiring property.

He has always disliked the bustle of the city, and so, as soon as he was able, he began drafting plans for a home on the outskirts of Ottawa, away from the noise and clatter of the trolley lines and traffic.

Small in physical stature, Karsh displays keen mental activity, but is extremely modest about his achievements. He is sometimes impatient, but he always shows courtesy. Canada is fortunate that he selected this country for his home.

New Words

particular	frequently	trolley	modest
employee	profitable	physical	impatient
promotion	income	mental	courtesy
professor	property	activity	fortunate
brilliant	drafting	extremely	selected

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word with the prefix **im**. Drop the **im**. What word have you? Write it.

2. Write **activity**, **courtesy**, and **trolley**. Now write the plural of each word. In which word does the **y** not change to **i**?

3. Find these words in your dictionary: **particular**, **profitable**, **brilliant**, **property**, **promotion**. Write each one in syllables and say it softly. Write the whole word.

4. Write **physical**. What sound has **ph**?

5. Find the meanings of **modest**, **income**, **mental**, and **employee** in your dictionary. Write each word.

6. Write **frequently** and **extremely**. Drop the **ly** and write the root words. Now write **fortunate** and **impatient**. Add **ly** to each to make a new word.

7. Write **professor**. Look at each letter. Notice the **ss**.

8. Write **selected** and **drafting**. Drop the suffix from each one and write the root word.

9. Write the word **employee**. Drop the **ee**. What is the new word?

10. Find the two New Words that have **ll** in them. Write them.

Review Words

knowledge	orchestra	leisure	talent
gentlemen	musician	assistance	privilege

Other Words to Spell

comrade	magnet	transmitting	acid

12. Let's Make Sure

generous	literary	belief	certificate
happiness	render	friendship	mental
sensible	delightful	leisure	income
poverty	impatient	announce	ignorant
displayed	profitable	illustrate	confidence

firm	editor	organize	judgment
drafting	immigrant	author	magazine
musician	acceptable	collection	chorus
brilliant	physical	management	humble
operated	attractive	modest	accomplish

genuine	popular	criticize	sincere
envy	privilege	prospect	entitled
honesty	opera	promotion	production
trolley	choir	arrange	professor
superintendent	property	extreme	journal

character	fortunate	assistance	feature
director	courtesy	distinguish	composition
employee	create	private	immediately
campaign	career	orchestra	honestly
description	limited	particular	completely

glorious	skilled	violin	extremely
musical	influence	favour	frequently
talent	admitted	circulation	personally
appearance	publish	selected	readily
faculty	activity	personal	favourably

Reviewing Your Words

1. A word that is opposite in meaning to another word is called an *antonym*. For example, **private** is the antonym of **public**. For each of these words find an antonym among your Review Words: **stingy**, **grief**, **foolish**, **wealth**. Write the Review Words.

2. Review these rules for adding the suffix **ly**. (1) Words ending in a consonant and **y** change the **y** to **i** before adding **ly**. (2) Words ending in **ble** usually drop the **le** and add **ly**. (3) Most other words add the **ly** without making any change. Among your Review Words find six that add **ly** without any change, one that changes **y** to **i** before adding **ly**, and one that changes **le** to **ly**. Arrange the words in three lists according to the rules which they follow.

3. List these words: **delightful**, **sensible**, **personal**, **humble**, **sincere**, **profitable**. Make new words by adding **ly** to each word. Write the new words opposite your Review Words.

4. A syllable placed before a word to change its meaning is called a *prefix*. The prefix **im** means "not." Write **impatient**. What does the word mean? The prefix **un** also means "not." Write these Review Words: **skilled**, **popular**, **attractive**, **favourably**. Make new words by placing **un** before these words. Write the new words opposite the Review Words.

5. Review this spelling rule: **I** before **e** except after **c** or when sounded like **a**, as in **neighbour** and **weigh**. Find two Review Words that follow the rule. One Review Word is an exception to the rule. Find it and write it.

6. Write these singular nouns in a list: **choir, trolley, career, prospect, journal, feature, magazine, courtesy, faculty, activity.** Now write the plural form of each. Review the rules on page 6.

7. Write these words in a list: **author, professor, employee, immigrant, musician, director.** Opposite each word write the possessive form. Use each possessive form in a sentence.

8. Find these words in your dictionary: **certificate, acceptable, particular, superintendent, privilege, orchestra, confidence, judgment.** Copy each in syllables and mark the vowels. Write the whole words.

9. Write **limited** and **admitted.** Then review the rules on page 12 and explain why **limited** has one **t**, while **admitted** has two **t**'s.

10. The words **opera** and **operated** both come from a Latin word meaning "work." Write these words and underline the part of each one that is the same. What other word do you know that contains the same part?

11. Arrange these lists of words in alphabetical order:

(1) **render, leisure, modest, physical, opera.**
(2) **illustrate, income, influence, ignorant, impatient.**
(3) **firm, favour, frequently, fortunate, favourably.**
(4) **generous, humble, glorious, genuine, honesty.**

12. Is your writing always neat and easy to read? Choose any ten Review Words containing **a**'s and ten others containing **o**'s. Write them in a list. Then check the **a**'s and **o**'s. Are they well written? Practise these letters and other words containing them.

Unit III

Canadian Food Products

13. Our Food Problem

Canadians annually waste quantities of food. Can we approve or justify this when there is a shortage of food among many people? With our rich soil and favourable climate we produce ample supplies. Every province and territory yields some foodstuffs. Each year we export grain and meat and import such things as sugar and coffee.

Our goal should be a variety and sufficient quantity of proper food of good quality for every man, woman, and child. The chief problem is to get a satisfactory distribution of foods throughout the population. Every liberal thinker believes that there should be an immediate attempt to adjust wages and prices so that no one will be hungry in the midst of plenty.

New Words

annually	favourable*	import	liberal
quantities	ample	variety	immediate
approve	supplies	quantity	adjust
justify	territory	quality	wages
shortage	export	throughout	midst

*Also spelled **favorable.**

Working with Words

1. Write **quantity** and **quantities.** Write the rule for adding **es** to words like **quantity.** Now write **quality, variety**, and **territory.** Then write the plural of each word. Write **supplies** and the root word from which it was formed.

2. Write **import** and **export.** Find the meanings of each word. Use each word in a sentence.

3. One New Word is a compound word. Write it. Write the two little words in it.

4. Write these words in a list: **adjust, approve, justify.** Use the rules on page 10 to help you to add **ed** and **ing** to each one.

5. Write the New Words in which you see these little words: **mid, short, annual.**

6. Find and write the New Word that means "pay received for work."

7. Use your dictionary to find meanings for **favourable, ample, liberal**, and **immediate.** Write sentences illustrating one meaning of each word.

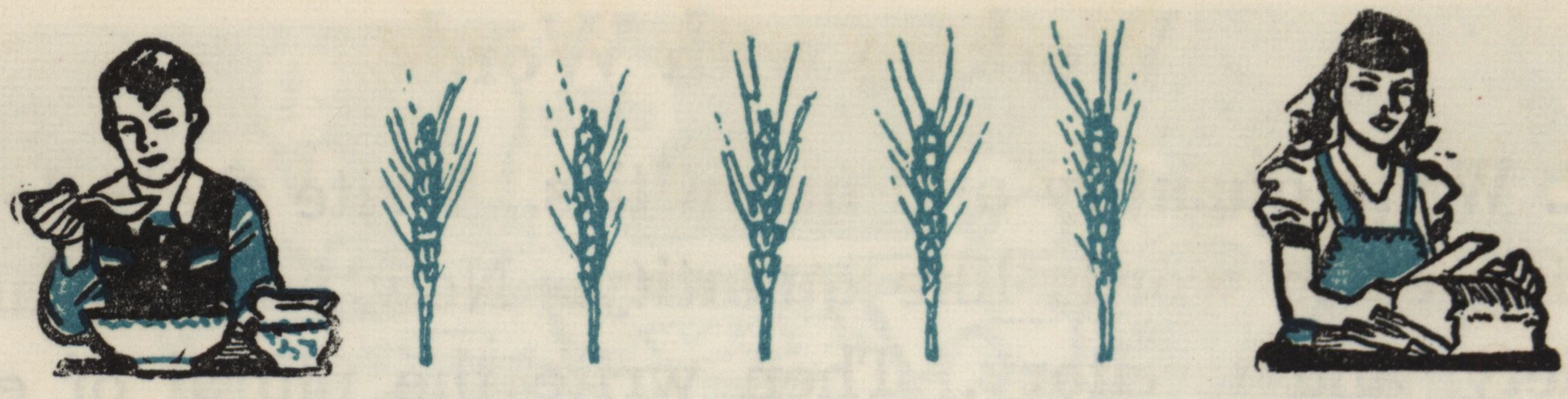
8. Write all the New Words containing double consonants, such as **nn** and **mm.**

Review Words

excellent	employee	physical	brilliant
coarse	extremely	professor	fortunate

Other Words to Spell

consumer	hoard	famine	biscuit



14. Cereals and Grains

The most important industry of the Prairie Provinces is agriculture. On practically every part of the vast farmlands in the south of the provinces wheat is grown. Other cereals are grown farther north.

Western farmers must spend much time in the preparation of the land for sowing and in harvesting. Farm machines, including the combine, a combination reaper and thresher, are used.

Though the farmers want to sell all their grain, occasionally they cannot dispose entirely of their crops. It is customary then to solve this difficulty by entering into an agreement with the men who operate the grain pool to hold their excess grain in elevators until it can be sold.

One may assume that a great portion of the grain grown in Canada is used to fill the stomachs of Europeans. Do you think we should urge our farmers to grow more cereals to feed these hungry people?

New Words

agriculture	including	solve	elevator
practically	combination	difficulty	assume
vast	dispose	agreement	portion
cereal	entirely	operate	stomach
preparation	customary	excess	urge

Working with Words

1. Write the New Words that mean (1) very large or great and (2) a share or a part.

2. Find the meanings of **elevator** and of **excess.** Write sentences illustrating two meanings of **elevator** and one meaning of **excess.**

3. Write **assume, urge, dispose, solve,** and **operate in** a list. Make new words by adding the suffixes **ed** and **ing** to each one. What letter must you drop from the root word before adding these suffixes?

4. Find these New Words in the dictionary and write each one in syllables: **agriculture, difficulty, preparation, combination, practically.** Look at each syllable carefully. Write the whole words.

5. Find and write the New Words containing these little words: **custom, entire, agree.**

6. Write **stomach.** What sound has the **ch**?

7. Find the New Word beginning with a **c** that is sounded like **s.** Write the word.

8. The word **including** was formed by dropping **e** from the root word before adding the suffix. Write the root word and your New Word.

Review Words

boundary	quantities	variety	territory
encourage	annually	immediate	approve

Other Words to Spell

barley	calorie	temperate	plentiful

15. Meat and Dairy Products

Meat is an important item in our food supply. It is probable that the roast beef which you ate at luncheon in the cafeteria or at the Scout banquet came from cattle raised on the prairies. Some cattle-buyer bought the steers and shipped them to a market. There he sold them to a prosperous farmer who, in turn, fattened them and, when he had them properly prepared for shipment, sent them to a meat-packing plant. Here they were butchered and the meat was given careful inspection before being delivered to your retail dealer.

Poultry and dairy products are another convenient source of good food. If you wish to gain an impression of their importance, listen to the radio announcer quote daily wholesale prices, or make a tour of the commission houses in some large city where these products are regularly transferred to all parts of the country.

New Words

item	prosperous	retail	quote
probable	properly	dealer	wholesale
luncheon	prepared	poultry	commission
cafeteria	*shipment*	*convenient*	*regularly*
banquet	inspection	impression	transferred

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word in which the consonant is doubled before adding **ed.** Write the root word also.

2. Write the New Words containing these words: **prosper, deal, ship, inspect, regular, proper.**

3. Find the meanings of these words: **poultry, impression, commission.** Write a sentence using each word.

4. The words **wholesale** and **retail** are opposite in meaning. Look up each word in the dictionary. Write a sentence using each word.

5. The word **banquet** is a French word. Find its pronunciation in the dictionary. Write **banquet.**

6. Write **luncheon.** Notice that the letters **eo** sound like short **u.**

7. Write **probable.** Make a new word by changing the **le** to **ly.**

8. Find **cafeteria** and **convenient** in the dictionary. Write the words in syllables. Write the whole words.

9. Write one New Word beginning with **pre** and three New Words beginning with **pro.**

10. Write **item.** Write the plural form of the word.

11. One New Word begins with **qu.** Write it.

Review Words

generally	practically	customary	assume
route	preparation	elevator	stomach

Other Words to Spell

buyer	tour	mutton	auction

16. Fruits and Vegetables

The colourful advertisements in popular magazines as well as the radio announcements are constant reminders of the relationship between health and good food. Canadians now expect the frequent delivery of fresh fruits and vegetables. Mellow apples, delicious grapefruit, celery, tomatoes, and various inexpensive vegetables guarantee for us a wholesome diet.

There are many publications which tell us how to preserve fruits and vegetables and which instruct us in other ways of protecting them against loss from decay. A comparison of the diet of our people with that of the people of other countries shows that we are fortunate indeed. Yet we cannot conceal the fact that many suitable protective foods, which supply necessary vitamins, are not wisely used. We must continue to work toward making Canadians a healthier people.

New Words

advertisement	delicious	diet	decay
announcement	celery	publication	comparison
constant	various	preserve	conceal
frequent	guarantee	instruct	suitable
delivery	wholesome	loss	vitamin

Working with Words

1. Write the one New Word having one syllable.

2. Your list of New Words contains eight two-syllable words. Find them and write them.

3. Two New Words were formed by adding **ment** to other words. Write the New Words and the root words. Notice that the final **e** is usually not dropped before adding **ment.**

4. Write the New Words containing these words: **whole, suit, deliver.**

5. Two New Words end in **ious.** Find them and write them.

6. Write the New Word that names a vegetable.

7. Write the New Word ending in **ee.** Cross out a silent letter in the first syllable.

8. Find **publication** and **comparison** in your dictionary. Write the words in syllables. Write the whole words.

9. Write **vitamin** in syllables. Mark each vowel.

10. The words **loss, diet,** and **delivery** form their plurals according to three different rules. What are the rules? Write the three plural forms.

Review Words

altogether	transferred	convenient	luncheon
satisfied	commission	cafeteria	prosperous

Other Words to Spell

apricot	fragrant	cucumber	frigid

17. Sea Food

You may recall that sea foods are valuable for their iodine. Moreover, many people like to vary their diets with salt-water fish. Recently methods of refrigeration and shipping have been highly improved, and it is much easier to distribute sea foods now than it was formerly. At certain times of the year fish markets in almost any location offer oysters, salmon, halibut, and shrimp.

The occupation of fishing is an important one. Fishermen oppose the elements and endure disagreeable weather in order that we may enjoy the wide selection of sea foods which the ocean affords. Even now a cod fisherman may be seeking to tempt a codfish from its retreat at a depth of a hundred feet or more.

Sea foods are proving a great attraction to many Canadians, and it is likely that the market for them will continue to expand. With a few exceptions, they are not so costly as meat. Nevertheless, they are often preferred to more expensive foods.

New Words

recall	oyster	selection	expand
vary	salmon	tempt	exception
highly	occupation	retreat	nevertheless
distribute	oppose	depth	preferred
location	disagreeable	attraction	expensive

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word in which the final consonant was doubled before adding **ed.** Write the root word.

2. Find the meanings of the word **retreat.** Write sentences illustrating two meanings.

3. Find and write five New Words ending in **tion.** Write each word in syllables.

4. Write **vary.** What does it mean? Write other words formed from **vary** that you have learned this year.

5. Write the New Words having only one syllable.

6. Write the New Words that mean (1) costly; (2) to remember; (3) to grow larger; and (4) not agreeable.

7. Write **nevertheless, distribute,** and **oppose.** Mark each vowel as shown in the dictionary.

8. Write the New Word containing the word **high.**

9. Write the plural forms of **oyster, salmon, selection,** and **exception.** Which word is exactly the same in the singular and the plural form?

10. Write the New Words containing double consonants.

11. Write three New Words beginning with **ex.**

Review Words

advertisement	guarantee	delicious	vitamin
announcement	comparison	various	conceal

Other Words to Spell

iodine	herring	mackerel	sardine

18. Let's Make Sure

highly	operate	retail	advertisement
ample	tempt	immediate	dealer
prepared	oppose	assume	inspection
cafeteria	guarantee	import	shortage
suitable	vast	nevertheless	annually

midst	prosperous	including	expensive
location	impression	item	constant
entirely	quality	depth	combination
convenient	elevator	banquet	delivery
decay	export	oyster	announcement

recall	preparation	expand	difficulty
quote	cereal	regularly	publication
approve	celery	poultry	frequent
quantity	portion	attraction	quantities
conceal	territory	liberal	luncheon

preferred	excess	commission	shipment
wholesome	favourable	vary	practically
loss	comparison	adjust	disagreeable
salmon	preserve	throughout	selection
instruct	justify	urge	distribute

customary	agreement	properly	delicious
occupation	stomach	transferred	variety
various	wholesale	retreat	dispose
diet	supplies	vitamin	probable
exception	solve	wages	agriculture

Reviewing Your Words

1. Write these words in a list: **expensive, convenient, favourable, suitable, probable, properly.** Make new words by placing **in** before the first two words, **un** before the next two, and **im** before the last two. Write the new words opposite the Review Words. How does each prefix change the meaning of the word?

2. Words that come from other words are called *derived words.* For example, **suitable** is derived from **suit** and **advertisement** is derived from **advertise.** Find and write the Review Words that are derived from these words: **advertise, deal, inspect, short, annual.**

3. Frequently the spelling of the root word is slightly changed in the derived word. However, if you are able to recognize the root word, you may be able to unlock the meaning of the derived word. Often you may be helped with the spelling also. Write these words: **publication, occupation, various, comparison, elevator, prosperous.** From what root word was each of the Review Words derived?

4. Write these groups of words in alphabetical order:

(1) **diet, adjust, vitamin, oyster, stomach.**
(2) **constant, celery, cereal, conceal, customary.**
(3) **excess, export, elevator, expand, exception.**
(4) **prepared, preparation, practically, portion, preserve.**

5. The vowels **ou** have several different sounds. Four of these sounds are illustrated in the Review Words **prosperous, poultry, announcement, throughout.** Use the diacritical marks shown in your dictionary to help you recognize each **ou** sound. Say the words. Write them.

18. Let's Make Sure

highly	operate	retail	advertisement
ample	tempt	immediate	dealer
prepared	oppose	assume	inspection
cafeteria	guarantee	import	shortage
suitable	vast	nevertheless	annually
midst	prosperous	including	expensive
location	impression	item	constant
entirely	quality	depth	combination
convenient	elevator	banquet	delivery
decay	export	oyster	announcement
recall	preparation	expand	difficulty
quote	cereal	regularly	publication
approve	celery	poultry	frequent
quantity	portion	attraction	quantities
conceal	territory	liberal	luncheon
preferred	excess	commission	shipment
wholesome	favourable	vary	practically
loss	comparison	adjust	disagreeable
salmon	preserve	throughout	selection
instruct	justify	urge	distribute
customary	agreement	properly	delicious
occupation	stomach	transferred	variety
various	wholesale	retreat	dispose
diet	supplies	vitamin	probable
exception	solve	wages	agriculture

Reviewing Your Words

1. Write these words in a list: **expensive, convenient, favourable, suitable, probable, properly.** Make new words by placing **in** before the first two words, **un** before the next two, and **im** before the last two. Write the new words opposite the Review Words. How does each prefix change the meaning of the word?

2. Words that come from other words are called *derived words.* For example, **suitable** is derived from **suit** and **advertisement** is derived from **advertise.** Find and write the Review Words that are derived from these words: **advertise, deal, inspect, short, annual.**

3. Frequently the spelling of the root word is slightly changed in the derived word. However, if you are able to recognize the root word, you may be able to unlock the meaning of the derived word. Often you may be helped with the spelling also. Write these words: **publication, occupation, various, comparison, elevator, prosperous.** From what root word was each of the Review Words derived?

4. Write these groups of words in alphabetical order:

(1) **diet, adjust, vitamin, oyster, stomach.**
(2) **constant, celery, cereal, conceal, customary.**
(3) **excess, export, elevator, expand, exception.**
(4) **prepared, preparation, practically, portion, preserve.**

5. The vowels **ou** have several different sounds. Four of these sounds are illustrated in the Review Words **prosperous, poultry, announcement, throughout.** Use the diacritical marks shown in your dictionary to help you recognize each **ou** sound. Say the words. Write them.

6. Write **disagreeable.** Underline the suffix **able** and the prefix **dis.** One of the meanings of **dis** is "not." Make new words by placing **dis** before **approve** and **agreement.** Write the new words. What does each word mean?

7. Write the word **conceal.** Notice that **c** has two different sounds. Find and write three Review Words containing a **c** pronounced like **k.** Now find and write three Review Words containing a **c** pronounced like **s.**

8. The word **attraction** is derived from a Latin word meaning "to draw." Use the word **draw** in defining **attraction.** Write **attract, attraction,** and **attractive.** Use each word in a sentence.

9. The two words at the top of each dictionary page are called *guide words.* The guide words are the first and the last words defined on the page. They help you to locate the words on the particular page. For example, the guide words **canary—cannibal** tell you that you will find **candle** on that dictionary page. Suppose you found dictionary pages with these pairs of guide words:

decay—depth
difficulty—dispose
selection—shortage
stomach—supplies

Which of the following Review Words would you find on each page: **suitable, delivery, shipment, disagreeable?** Write each pair of guide words. After each pair write the Review Word which you would find on that page.

10. These Review Words may be used to describe something: **frequent, vast, constant, delicious, wholesome, liberal.** Write a sentence using each word. If you need help with the meanings, refer to your dictionary.

Unit IV

The Conservation of Natural Resources

19. Our Vanishing Wild Life

A mere century ago wild life was abundant throughout our country. On the western plains buffalo appeared on every horizon. Then millions of these animals were killed and their hides sold to eager customers. The buffaloes were helpless against this terrible slaughter, and there was a steady decline in their numbers, until the supply was almost exhausted.

As game of every kind became more scarce, our leaders saw the necessity of helping it to endure. Genuine sympathy for the fate of the wild life helped to arouse an active interest. Clubs and societies were organized in order to discuss ways of overcoming the threat to the birds and animals and to appeal to the public. There was many a heated debate with those who refused to accept any plan for control. In the meantime, however, considerable progress was made in winning official support from the government.

New Words

mere	exhausted	arouse	debate
century	scarce	organized	refused
horizon	endure	discuss	meantime
customer	sympathy	threat	considerable
decline	fate	appeal	official

Working with Words

1. Write these words in a list: **customer, official, debate, century, sympathy.** Opposite each word write its plural form. Review the rules on page 6.

2. Write **appeal** and **threat.** Underline the **ea** in each word. What sound has each **ea**?

3. One New Word is a compound word. Write it.

4. Your list of New Words contains three one-syllable words ending in silent **e.** Write them. Cross out each silent **e** and mark the other vowels.

5. Write the New Word containing the word **consider.**

6. Find the meaning and pronunciation of **horizon.** Write a sentence using **horizon.**

7. Write **organized, refused,** and **exhausted.** From what root word was each formed? Write the root words.

8. Write **decline, arouse,** and **endure.** Drop the **e** from each word and add the suffixes **ed** and **ing.**

9. Write **discuss.** Make new words by adding the suffixes **es, ed,** and **ing.**

10. Write the New Words that rhyme with **conceal, secure,** and **recline.**

Review Words

creature	preferred	exception	expensive
league	distribute	occupation	retreat

Other Words to Spell

buffalo	slaughter	mourn	graze

20. The Movement for Conservation

The importance of the movement for the conservation of wild life is difficult to estimate. In order to protect the wild creatures, the various provinces have been obliged to pass laws to regulate hunting and fishing. These laws require every hunter and fisherman to register and to obtain a licence. They set a moderate limit upon the number of certain kinds of animals and birds that may be killed. The majority of citizens consent without protest to such reasonable laws, for they appreciate the need to restore the normal supply of wild life.

In addition, the federal and some provincial governments have established game preserves. Within these "peaceful kingdoms" the forests and streams are occupied by many kinds of wild life. Nature lovers are cordially invited, but punishment faces stupid persons who would cripple or destroy the wild creatures living there.

New Words

conservation	licence*	protest	occupied
estimate	moderate	reasonable	cordially
obliged	limit	appreciate	punishment
regulate	majority	normal	stupid
register	consent	kingdom	cripple

*Also spelled **license.**

Working with Words

1. The word **protest** is pronounced **pro test′** or **pro′-test.** In your dictionary find the meaning of each form of the word. Write a sentence illustrating each meaning.

2. Four New Words end with the syllable **ate.** Write the words. Then find each one in the dictionary. How is the syllable **ate** pronounced in each word? What meanings are given for each one?

3. Find the meanings of **majority, normal,** and **cordially.** Write the words. Use each one in a sentence.

4. Write the New Words ending with the suffixes **ment** and **able.**

5. Write the New Words which added **ed** (1) by changing **y** to **i** and (2) by dropping final **e.**

6. Write **regulate, register, consent, limit,** and **cripple.** Now add the suffix **ed** to each word.

7. Find **stupid** and **kingdom** in your dictionary. Write the words. What sound has each vowel?

8. Write **licence.** Find its pronunciation. Notice the sound of each **c** as you say **licence** softly to yourself.

9. Say **conservation** softly in syllables. Write the word.

Review Words

universe	exhausted	appeal	organized
disappeared	sympathy	official	horizon

Other Words to Spell

migration	peaceful	quail	restore

21. Conservation of Forests

Canadians formerly believed that our forests would last forever. Early in our history, private lumber companies purchased enormous tracts of timber and removed millions of trees. This wasteful practice continued without objection from our people until an alarming situation had developed. When at last we became aware that our forests had been seriously damaged, our government began to make effective laws to protect them.

We are justified in conserving our forests and propose to maintain them. In order to make our future supply of timber secure, there should be a sharp reduction in the cutting of timber, and we should replace the trees that are cut. Steel and cement relieve somewhat the demands for wood, but it is a good investment for us to preserve the forests for fuel, building, paper-making, and recreation. There can be little criticism of those who pursue a wise policy of forest conservation.

New Words

formerly	aware	maintain	investment
purchased	seriously	secure	fuel
enormous	effective	reduction	criticism
objection	justified	replace	pursue
situation	propose	relieve	policy

Working with Words

1. Among your New Words find those that mean (1) very large; (2) bought; and (3) in time past.

2. Write **maintain.** Find its meaning. What sound has **ai** in each syllable?

3. Find the New Words ending in these suffixes: **ment, ly, ive.** Write the New Words and the root words.

4. Write three New Words ending in **tion.** Find them in the dictionary. Write each word in syllables and pronounce it carefully.

5. How many syllables has each of these words: **policy, fuel, criticism**? Write each word, noticing carefully each part.

6. What does **aware** mean? Find it in the dictionary. Write a sentence using **aware.**

7. Write the New Word which changed **y** to **i** before adding **ed.** Write the root word too.

8. These words may be used as verbs: **propose, secure, replace, relieve, pursue.** Write the words. Then drop the final **e** and add **ed** and **ing** to each one.

9. Write **pursue, purchased, situation, reduction,** and **fuel.** In your dictionary find the sound of each letter **u.**

Review Words

precious	estimate	cordially	occupied
calendar	licence	majority	conservation

Other Words to Spell

conserve	enjoyment	fiery	dense

22. Conservation of Water

The provision for a satisfactory water supply requires careful planning. Pure water is a basic requirement for good health. Large quantities of water are needed for industry, and sufficient moisture is essential to agriculture. Farmers cultivate the soil so that it will hold as much water as possible. In some provinces it is necessary to irrigate the fertile soil to raise crops.

Our federal and provincial governments have given consideration to the numerous problems of water conservation. Immense dams and reservoirs have been built for the storage of water. Government bulletins advise us to keep a cushion of vegetation on hills to prevent rains from running off too rapidly and causing floods. For our convenience the governments also issue pamphlets on such subjects as irrigation and a sanitary water supply. Gradually the public is realizing that we must employ strict conservation measures.

New Words

provision	irrigate	immense	issue
satisfactory	fertile	storage	pamphlet
requirement	federal	bulletin	irrigation
moisture	consideration	cushion	sanitary
cultivate	numerous	convenience	employ

Working with Words

1. Write the New Words containing **ss**, **mm**, **ll**, and **rr**.

2. Find these words in your dictionary and write them in syllables: **satisfactory**, **convenience**, **consideration**, **cultivate**, **provision**, **sanitary**. Say each word softly. Write the words.

3. Make new words by placing the prefix **un** before **satisfactory** and **sanitary** and the prefix **in** before **convenience**.

4. Find **fertile**, **federal**, and **bulletin** in the dictionary. Write the words and mark each vowel.

5. Write the New Words in which you see the little words **moist** and **require**.

6. Write **employ**. Now add **ed** and **ing** to **employ**. What rule did you use for adding these suffixes to the word **employ**?

7. Write the New Word which means "many."

8. Write the New Words in which (1) the syllable **ion** is pronounced **ŭn**; (2) the second syllable begins with **ph**; and (3) the final **e** is dropped from the root word before adding **age**.

Review Words

safely	enormous	situation	maintain
decision	criticism	relieve	pursue

Other Words to Spell

drought	evaporate	rear	dissolve

23. Soil Conservation

The problem of soil conservation is one of grave national concern. In many sections of our country the rich deposit of topsoil may be lost by erosion unless prompt and positive measures are taken. Since farming is the natural foundation of our nation's wealth, no one can argue against the necessity of saving the land.

Joint action of the farmer and the Department of Agriculture is required. Experimental farms are established for testing the advantages of new methods. Later farmers are urged to institute those methods which will successfully retain the fertile soil. The increasing practice of strip farming on a large scale is evidence of the acceptance of one scheme for soil control. In years to come a grateful people in urban and in rural areas alike will approve the action of the government in helping to decrease the loss of our rich soil.

New Words

concern	foundation	established	scheme
deposit	wealth	institute	grateful
erosion	argue	retain	urban
prompt	department	increasing	rural
positive	required	scale	decrease

Working with Words

1. In the article on page 58 the word **department** is capitalized. Why? Write two sentences, one in which **department** is correctly written with a small letter and one in which it is correctly written with a capital letter.

2. The words **rural** and **urban** are antonyms. What does each mean? Write the words in sentences.

3. Write the New Words that are the antonyms of **increase, negative, ungrateful,** and **poverty.**

4. Find these words in your dictionary: **institute, erosion, deposit, argue.** What does each one mean? Write the words.

5. Write the New Words that mean (1) needed; (2) to keep; and (3) quick or on time.

6. Find the meanings of **concern** and **established.** Write sentences illustrating two meanings of each word.

7. Write **scale** and **scheme.** Notice the first part of each word.

8. Write the New Word which dropped final **e** before adding **ing.**

9. Write **foundation** in syllables. Write the whole word. Underline the little word in **foundation.**

Review Words

moisture	bulletin	requirement	pamphlet
provision	immense	convenience	irrigation

Other Words to Spell

cultivation	barren	headquarters	prosperity

24. Let's Make Sure

mere	moderate	relieve	appeal
normal	effective	endure	increasing
formerly	concern	bulletin	decrease
arouse	debate	criticism	reasonable
employ	retain	erosion	meantime
official	horizon	obliged	threat
established	numerous	situation	wealth
cultivate	maintain	discuss	requirement
policy	exhausted	propose	issue
cripple	immense	department	scheme
customer	register	enormous	storage
urban	protest	irrigate	scale
regulate	aware	irrigation	fate
appreciate	century	positive	convenience
occupied	organized	refused	cushion
rural	scarce	cordially	conservation
argue	fertile	estimate	purchased
satisfactory	licence	replace	sanitary
pursue	institute	decline	deposit
provision	consent	kingdom	required
investment	limit	secure	consideration
reduction	majority	grateful	considerable
punishment	prompt	moisture	objection
seriously	federal	fuel	sympathy
justified	stupid	foundation	pamphlet

Reviewing Your Words

1. Arrange each of these lists of words in alphabetical order:

(1) **urban, sympathy, prompt, refused, official.**
(2) **kingdom, issue, meantime, normal, licence.**
(3) **relieve, required, replace, rural, regulate.**
(4) **erosion, exhausted, enormous, endure, effective.**

2. Find these words in your dictionary: **immense, federal, protest, cultivate, deposit.** Write each word and copy the diacritical mark for each vowel. Cross out any final silent **e**'s.

3. In many words two vowels written together have only one sound. For example, **io** in the suffixes **ion, tion, sion,** and **ation** is usually pronounced like short **u.** Among your Review Words find at least six words ending in one of the suffixes given above. Pronounce them carefully as you write them.

4. Find five Review Words in which the vowels **ea** are pronounced like **ē.** Find two Review Words in which these vowels are pronounced like **ĕ.** Write the words.

5. Write these words in a list: **mere, scarce, grateful, moderate, stupid, positive.** Add **ly** to each word and write the new words opposite the Review Words.

6. Each of these words has more than one meaning: **decline, institute, scale, limit, register.** Find the meanings of each one. Write sentences illustrating two meanings of each word.

7. Write **criticize** and **criticism.** Notice the differences in spelling and in meaning. Use each word in a sentence.

8. One of your Review Words is derived from each of these words: **provide, invest, reduce, punish, serious, justify.** Find and write the Review Words. Put a check beside the three in which the root word was not changed in forming the derived word.

9. Each of these words adds **ed** and **ing** without any change: **consent, retain, register, limit, appeal, maintain, employ, discuss.** Write the Review Words and the forms ending in **ed** and **ing.**

10. These words drop the final **e** before adding **ed** or **ing: propose, estimate, arouse, argue, pursue, appreciate, decrease, secure.** Write the Review Words and the forms ending in **ed** and **ing.**

11. Write **irrigate** and **irrigation.** Underline the letters in each that are the same. Write new words by adding **ed** and **ing** to **irrigate.**

12. Write these singular nouns: **pamphlet, bulletin, criticism, department, debate,** and **customer.** Add **s** to each one to form the plurals. Write the plural words.

13. Among your Review Words find five having only one syllable. Write them.

14. Write two Review Words derived from the word **consider.**

15. The letters **m** and **n** should be carefully made or they may cause confusion. Choose any ten Review Words containing **m** and ten containing **n.** Write them on your paper. Then check the writing quality of the **m**'s and **n**'s. Practise these letters until you form them well. Write other Review Words containing **m** and **n.**

Unit V

Health and Disease

25. Canadian Youth and Health

In most countries today health is considered a real factor in promoting good conduct and an agreeable disposition. To be called healthy is a true compliment. Canadian boys and girls are given health instruction in school and urged to observe good habits. In the gymnasium and on the playground they develop their muscles and learn good posture. They visit the dentist regularly and learn to care for their teeth. They know that to the degree that they are obedient to health rules they will be well and strong.

The recent co-operation of school and health authorities has increased school attendance. The amount of illness has been lessened through frequent health inspection. Those familiar with the schools are seeking for greater attention to and appreciation of good health. Steady advancement is assured through further knowledge of health laws and a willing response to them.

New Words

factor	gymnasium	recent	appreciation
agreeable	muscle	co-operation	advancement
compliment	dentist	attendance	assured
instruction	degree	familiar	further
observe	obedient	attention	response

Working with Words

1. Write the word **dentist.** Write the plural form. Then write the possessive form of **dentist.**

2. Write the New Words which have added these endings without any changes in the root words: **ment, able, ance.** Write the root words too.

3. Among your New Words find four ending in **tion.** Find them in the dictionary and write them in syllables. Say them softly. Write the whole words.

4. What meanings can you give for **observe?** Write sentences illustrating two meanings.

5. How many syllables have the words **familiar and obedient?** Write each word.

6. Find the meanings of these words: **response, factor, degree, assured.** Write the words.

7. The words **further** and **farther** are sometimes confused. Use each correctly in a sentence.

8. Write **gymnasium** and **compliment** in syllables. Say the words. Write the whole words.

9. Write **muscle.** Then write the plural form.

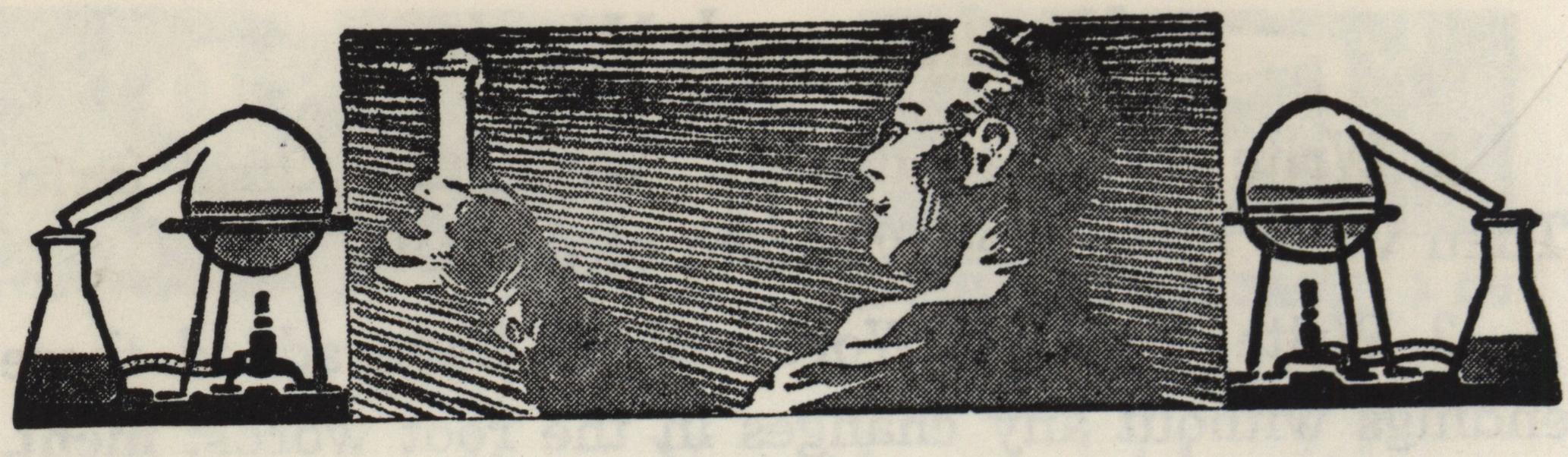
10. Write the New Word that means "in time just past."

Review Words

neighbourhood	grateful	scheme	decrease
tournament	institute	argue	deposit

Other Words to Spell

posture	clinic	gland	tonsils



26. Invisible Enemies

Microbes are our enemies. These creatures, also known as bacteria, are not visible to the naked eye. Yet according to scientists they are directly responsible for many diseases. Scientists are constantly seeking the best weapon to use against microbes, and are improving their methods of attack against them.

Hence the struggle against the severe discomfort and grief caused by disease goes on. The scientists are clever and expert, and you yourself can help a good deal. Your best defence is caution. You should learn to recognize the presence of danger and to avoid contact with sick people. Never hesitate to consult a doctor if you suspect that you have a contagious, or "catching," disease. Remember the quotation "A stitch in time saves nine," and never postpone securing a doctor's advice when it is needed.

New Words

visible	hence	defence	hesitate
according	severe	caution	consult
directly	grief	recognize	suspect
responsible	clever	presence	quotation
weapon	expert	contact	postpone

Working with Words

1. Write the two New Words that end in **ible**. What does each one mean? Use each word in a sentence.

2. Write **presence** and **presents**. Say each word. What does each mean? Use **presence** in a sentence.

3. Write **grief**. Underline the **ie**. Change the **f** to **ve** to make a new word. Pronounce **grief** and **grieve** and use each in a sentence.

4. Write **directly**. Drop the **ly** to make another word. Now write **severe, clever,** and **expert.** Make three new words by adding **ly** to each one.

5. The word **defense** has two spellings. Consult a large dictionary to find the second one. The ending **ce** is preferred in Canada.

6. Find the meanings of **hence** and **contact** in your dictionary. Write each word.

7. Write **caution.** Change the **ion** to **ious** to make another word.

8. Make a list of these verbs: **consult, suspect, recognize, hesitate, postpone.** Add **ed** and **ing** to each one.

9. Write the New Words ending in **ing** and **ation.**

10. Write **weapon.** Now write the plural form.

Review Words

advancement	co-operation	compliment	familiar
gymnasium	attendance	appreciation	response

Other Words to Spell

bacteria	microbe	germ	tube

27. Microbe-Hunters

Not so very long ago the causes of disease were still a mystery, and men had peculiar notions about them. Early medical men thought that evil spirits were responsible for sickness and suggested strange cures. Then the great scientist Louis Pasteur proved that certain diseases are caused by germs. At about the same time, Dr. Edward Jenner performed the first vaccination for smallpox and made the discovery that was to release humanity from its fear of a dreadful disease.

Formerly a large per cent of those who got yellow fever did not recover. Dr. Walter Reed, the army surgeon who decided to investigate its cause, found that the germ is carried by a mosquito and that the best remedy is hygiene and sanitation. After Reed's ideas were accepted, distinct progress was made in stamping out the evil disease. In behalf of those who are spared from this sickness, society is glad to honour Dr. Reed.

New Words

mystery	cure	per cent	hygiene
peculiar	performed	surgeon	accepted
notion	discovery	investigate	distinct
medical	release	mosquito	evil
suggested	dreadful	remedy	behalf

Working with Words

1. Write three New Words that added **ed** without any change in the root word. Write the root words.

2. Write **mystery**, **discovery**, and **remedy**. Write the plural of each word. Review the rule applying to such words on page 6.

3. Write **mosquito**. Notice the **qui**. Now add **es** to form the plural.

4. What does **per cent** mean? Write **per cent**. Notice that it is written as two words.

5. Write the New Word containing the word **half**.

6. Find the New Words that rhyme with **sure** and **decrease**. Write the words.

7. Write **surgeon** and **hygiene**. Notice the **eo** in **surgeon** and the **ie** in **hygiene**.

8. What New Word ends in **ful**? Write it.

9. Find **investigate**, **medical**, **peculiar**, **distinct**, and **notion** in your dictionary. Write each word in syllables. Write the whole word.

10. Write the New Word meaning "harmful" or "wicked."

Review Words

medicine	visible	hesitate	responsible
disease	presence	postpone	recognize

Other Words to Spell

pasteurize	sanitation	smallpox	contagious

28. The Control of Disease

One of the chief methods of controlling contagious disease is vaccination. The doctor has merely to pierce the skin of the patient, introduce vaccine into or beneath the skin, and adjust a small bandage. The treatment is not unpleasant. A mild and brief reaction may follow, but the patient soon recovers and is then protected against the disease.

Vaccination is not the sole means by which disease is controlled. A health officer has legal authority to quarantine closely a person having a contagious disease. Anyone who has come in contact with the sick person and who may contract the disease may also be quarantined. Otherwise he too may spread the germs. Not a soul should offer an argument or complaint against these regulations. If health laws are strictly enforced, there should be no reason, hereafter, to fear a serious epidemic.

New Words

pierce	mild	authority	complaint
introduce	brief	closely	strictly
bandage	sole	contract	soul
treatment	controlled	otherwise	hereafter
unpleasant	legal	argument	epidemic

Working with Words

1. Among your New Words find two that are compound words. What does each mean? Write the words.

2. Your list of New Words contains a pair of homonyms. Find them and write them. Use each in a sentence.

3. Write the New Word that doubled the final consonant before adding **ed**. Write the root word too.

4. Write two New Words that end in **ment**. Which one drops the final **e** before adding **ment**?

5. Find and write the New Words that mean (1) not pleasant; (2) moderate; and (3) lawful.

6. Two New Words end in **ly**. Write them.

7. Write **brief** and **pierce**. Underline the **ie** in each word. Use each word in a sentence.

8. In your dictionary find the meanings of **authority**, **contract**, and **epidemic**. Write each word.

9. Write the word in which **ai** in the second syllable is pronounced like long **a**.

10. Write **bandage**. Then write the plural form.

11. Write **introduce**. Drop the final **e** and add **ed**.

12. Write **authority**. What sound has the **au**? Use your dictionary to find the answer.

Review Words

disappointed	investigate	hygiene	peculiar
probably	accepted	medical	mystery

Other Words to Spell

quarantine	immune	typhoid	vaccination

29. Drugs and Narcotics

In your study of hygiene and elsewhere you have doubtless heard many discussions of the danger to health of using alcoholic drinks and tobacco. Doctors attach much importance to the facts you have learned and urge you to take advantage of them. As you know, leaders in athletics do not drink or smoke.

The evils of drugs are even greater and are somewhat less known. To acquire an appetite for drugs is generally to invite disaster. If anyone attempts to sell you a pill or a powder to make you "feel good," he means to harm you. The drug habit will make one nervous, affect the mind, interfere with growth, and lead to disgust with oneself. The extent of this habit is not generally appreciated, although the government has directed a campaign against it. It is best not to take any drug, even for a headache or hoarse cough, unless you inquire of your doctor and he indicates a need for it.

New Words

elsewhere	advantage	nervous	appreciated
doubtless	athletics	affect	directed
discussion	somewhat	interfere	hoarse
attach	appetite	disgust	inquire
importance	disaster	extent	indicate

Working with Words

1. Write the New Words containing **tt**, **ff**, and **pp.**

2. Write the New Words which rhyme with **coarse, require**, and **content.**

3. Find and write the New Words in which you see these words: **athletic, discuss, doubt.**

4. Write two New Words which are compound words.

5. Find each of these words in your dictionary: **disgust, disaster, advantage, importance.** Write each one in syllables and mark the vowels. Write the whole words.

6. Write **indicate** and **interfere.** Drop the final **e** from each word and add **ed** and **ing.**

7. Write the New Word ending in **ous.**

8. Three New Words begin with **in.** One begins with **im.** Find and write all four words.

9. Write the New Word which added **ed** without any other change.

10. The words **affect** and **effect** are often confused. How is each pronounced? What does each mean? Use **affect** and **effect** correctly in sentences.

11. Write **attach.** Add the suffixes **es, ed,** and **ing** to **attach.** Write the three new words.

Review Words

especially	authority	strictly	unpleasant
patience	epidemic	pierce	argument

Other Words to Spell

refrain	narcotic	weakness	cigarette

30. Let's Make Sure

brief	discovery	contract	according
sole	affect	per cent	appreciation
severe	bandage	discussion	mosquito
postpone	appetite	distinct	weapon
inquire	unpleasant	caution	dentist

presence	notion	importance	complaint
clever	interfere	argument	familiar
grief	legal	muscle	extent
evil	hence	advantage	suspect
recent	investigate	strictly	mild

pierce	medical	indicate	otherwise
hygiene	hesitate	surgeon	degree
hoarse	introduce	mystery	further
cure	elsewhere	compliment	defence
directly	advancement	release	soul

responsible	attach	treatment	suggested
authority	nervous	co-operation	performed
closely	agreeable	peculiar	directed
attendance	disaster	recognize	accepted
consult	obedient	gymnasium	remedy

hereafter	visible	athletics	assured
response	expert	quotation	appreciated
attention	disgust	observe	controlled
somewhat	behalf	doubtless	instruction
dreadful	factor	contact	epidemic

Reviewing Your Words

1. Write the Review Word **observe.** Several familiar words end in the syllable **serve.** Think of at least three others having this ending and write them in a list.

2. Among your Review Words find synonyms for these words and phrases: **short, only, stern, to put off, to ask.** Write the Review Words.

3. Find the antonyms of these words among your Review Words: **absence, stupid, joy, good.** Write the Review Words.

4. Write these words in a list: **controlled, familiar, agreeable, obedient, visible, distinct.** Make new words by placing the prefix **un** before the first two words, **dis** before the next two, and **in** before the last two. Write the new words opposite the Review Words. What does each new word mean?

5. Review the rule on page 33 for spelling words with **ei** and **ie.** Write four Review Words containing **ie.** Which part of the rule do they follow?

6. Write **co-operation.** Notice the hyphen in this word. **Co-operation** may also be written **coöperation** or **cooperation,** but the first spelling is preferred. The prefix **co** in **co-operation** means "with." Explain the meaning of **co** and **operate;** of **co** and **operation.**

7. Learn to pronounce these words distinctly and correctly: **suggested, appreciation, recognize, strictly, hesitate, athletics, mystery.** Notice each syllable and give it its proper sound. Use each word correctly in a sentence. Write each word.

8. Write **treatment** and **advancement.** Notice that these words add **ment** without changing the root word. Now write **argument.** Notice that the **e** is dropped from **argue** before adding **ment.** Most words, except those ending in a consonant and **y**, add **ment** without a change. Two important exceptions are **argument** and **judgment.**

9. Find and write (1) four Review Words which added **ed** without changing the root word; (2) two Review Words which dropped final **e** and added **ed**; (3) one Review Word which doubled the final consonant before adding **ed.**

10. Write these words in a list: **investigate, consult, affect, inquire, postpone, hesitate, observe, recognize.** Make new words by adding **ed** and **ing** to each one. Write the new words opposite the Review Words. Check the words which drop the final **e** before the suffixes.

11. Write **interfere** and **introduce.** Pay special attention to the second syllable of each word.

12. Write these words in alphabetical order:

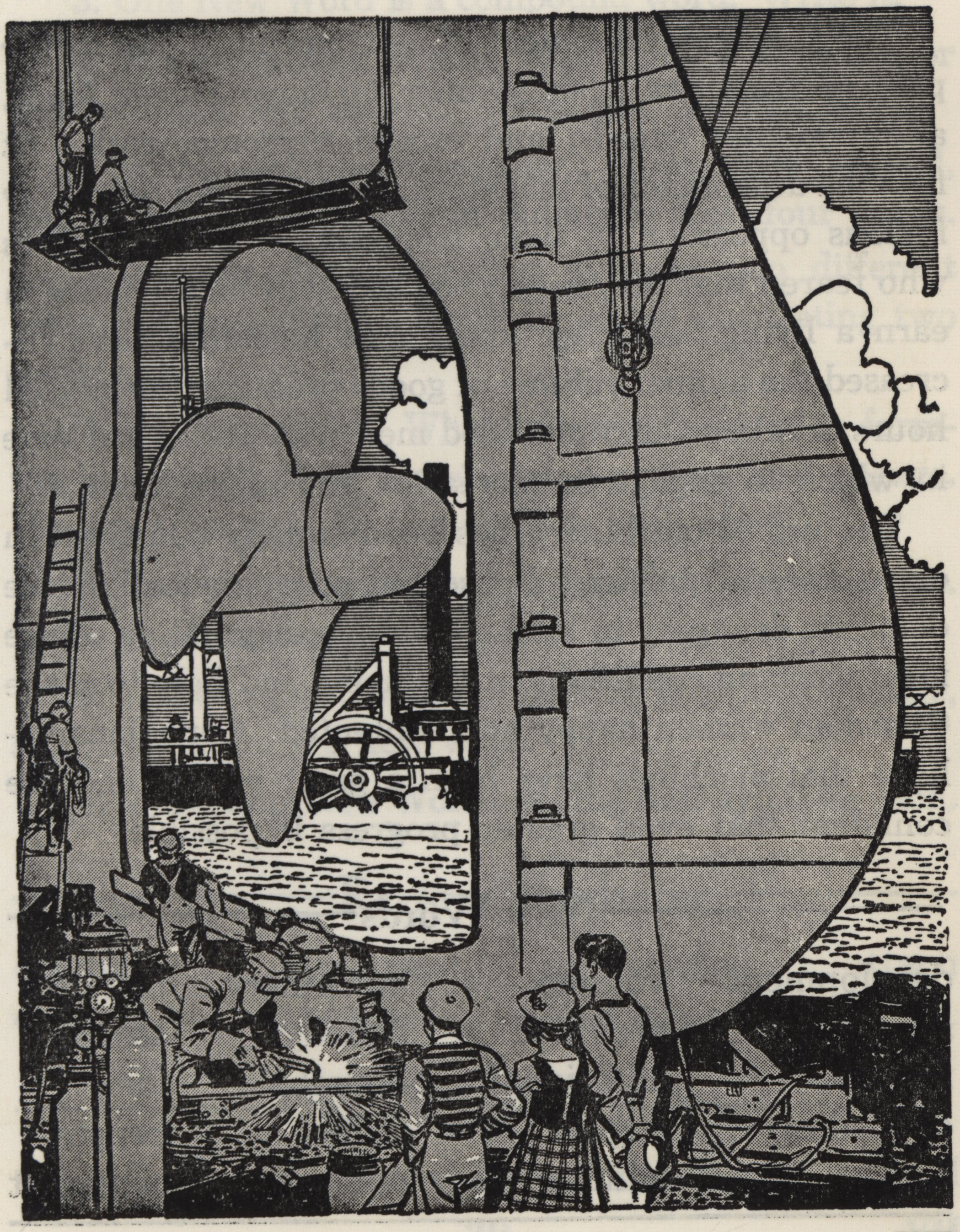
(1) **surgeon, soul, suspect, somewhat, severe.**
(2) **obedient, medical, quotation, notion, peculiar.**
(3) **disgust, caution, factor, gymnasium, epidemic.**
(4) **attendance, attention, advantage, authority, appetite.**

13. Do you always dot your **i**'s and cross your **t**'s? Write ten Review Words containing **i** and ten containing **t.** Be sure to write these letters correctly.

14. The loop letters **e** and **l** should always be well made. Write ten Review Words containing **e** and ten containing **l.** Practise good writing.

Unit VI

Man and His Machines



31. Machines and Progress

The steady development of new machines during the past century has enabled man to move bigger loads, attain greater speeds, and escape tiresome work. At first the acceptance of machines was slow, and there was furious opposition to them from skilled hand workers who feared that they might be robbed of their chance to earn a living. Now we know that machines have increased the annual volume of goods produced, decreased hours of labour, and provided men with additional time in which to engage in recreation and amusement.

The use of machinery has been equally beneficial in our homes. Numerous household conveniences reduce domestic drudgery in kitchen and laundry. They assure ideal working conditions in the home and help to make Canadian women happy and contented. Canadians believe that machines have been a great benefit and are confident that even greater progress is possible.

New Words

development	volume	machinery	laundry
acceptance	provided	equally	assure
furious	additional	household	ideal
opposition	engage	reduce	benefit
annual	amusement	domestic	confident

Working with Words

1. Find these words in the dictionary and write them in syllables: **laundry**, **machinery**, **acceptance**, and **opposition**. Say each word softly. Write it.

2. Find the meaning of **domestic**. Use **domestic** in a sentence.

3. One New Word is a compound word. Write it.

4. Write the New Words which added **al**, **ment**, or **ance** without any change. Write also the root words.

5. Write **equal** and **equally**. Now write **annual**, **furious**, **ideal**, and **confident**. Add **ly** to these four words.

6. In your dictionary find at least two different meanings for **volume**. Write sentences illustrating two meanings.

7. Write **provided**. What rule was followed in forming the word? Now write **assure**, **reduce**, and **engage**. Use the same rule for adding **ed** to each word.

8. How many syllables has **benefit**? Write **benefit**. Write its plural form.

9. Write **engage**. Without making any other change, add **ment** to form a new word.

10. Write four New Words having four syllables each.

Review Words

exhibit	athletics	appreciated	attach
division	appetite	interfere	affect

Other Words to Spell

recreation	contented	install	propel

32. James Watt and the Steam Engine

Even as a small boy James Watt had a thorough, capable mind and was naturally delighted with any unusual problem. You may have heard how he tried to harness the energy escaping from his mother's teakettle in the form of steam. Although no one has succeeded in proving this story, it is true that James was an industrious youth and an original thinker.

In 1757 Watt received an appointment as instrument-maker at the University of Glasgow. One day a crude engine was delivered to him for repair. Since there was urgent demand for a better machine, Watt set to work to examine the arrangement and operation of its parts. Finally he came to the definite conclusion that steam could push a piston both upward and downward. This step was a big advance and Watt had the satisfaction of being the inventor of the first really successful steam engine.

New Words

thorough	succeeded	delivered	definite
capable	industrious	urgent	conclusion
naturally	youth	examine	advance
unusual	original	arrangement	satisfaction
energy	appointment	operation	inventor

Working with Words

1. Write one New Word of one syllable and three New Words of two syllables.

2. Write these words in a list: **succeeded, naturally, appointment, arrangement, inventor, delivered.** Beside each word write first its suffix and next the root word.

3. Find and write three words ending in **ion.**

4. Write the New Word beginning with the prefix **un.**

5. Find these words in the dictionary and write them in syllables: **capable, original, definite, industrious.** Write the whole words.

6. Write **energy** in syllables. Write the whole word.

7. What New Word begins with **ex**? Write it.

8. Write **inventor** and **youth.** Write the possessive form of each word.

9. Each of these words may be changed to an adverb by adding **ly: thorough, unusual, definite, urgent.** Write the adverbs.

10. Write the New Words containing double letters.

11. Be sure to form **a**'s and **o**'s so that they will not be confused. Write the New Words containing **a**'s and **o**'s.

Review Words

opposition	annual	additional	equally
development	benefit	acceptance	confident

Other Words to Spell

label	mineral	cable	pause

33. Bell and the Telephone

Alexander Graham Bell was among the first to experiment with sending the spoken word over a wire and was the first to succeed. He knew that sound waves striking the delicate eardrum could send impulses through the bones of the ear to the brain. Bell believed that in a similar way the vibrations of the human voice could be carried to a distant human ear if only the proper connection could be devised.

Bell and his assistant, Thomas Watson, were earnest workers. For months they toiled to make their dream come true. Then in 1876 Watson heard Bell's voice coming over the wire. It seemed like magic. The men were almost wild with excitement when they saw that their instrument worked. In the autumn of that same year Bell received his first patent. What a thrill it was to realize that his ambition was achieved! For a time people made laughing comments about what seemed a silly toy, but this only made Bell renew his efforts to perfect his telephone.

Today millions of people communicate by telephone. In addition to its use for private communication, the telephone has become a commercial necessity.

New Words

experiment	connection	instrument	renew
spoken	assistant	patent	communicate
delicate	earnest	realize	communication
similar	magic	ambition	commercial
human	excitement	comment	necessity

Working with Words

1. Write the New Word that is the opposite of **written.**

2. Write the New Words that mean (1) serious and intense; (2) alike; and (3) tender; fragile.

3. Write **communicate** and **communication.** Underline the parts of the words that are the same.

4. Write the four New Words ending **in ment.** What does each mean?

5. Write the New Words in which you see the little words **connect, new,** and **assist.**

6. Find the New Word ending in **c.** Write it.

7. Find these words in the dictionary and write each in syllables: **necessity, commercial, realize, ambition.** Write the whole words.

8. What does **patent** mean? Write a sentence using **patent.**

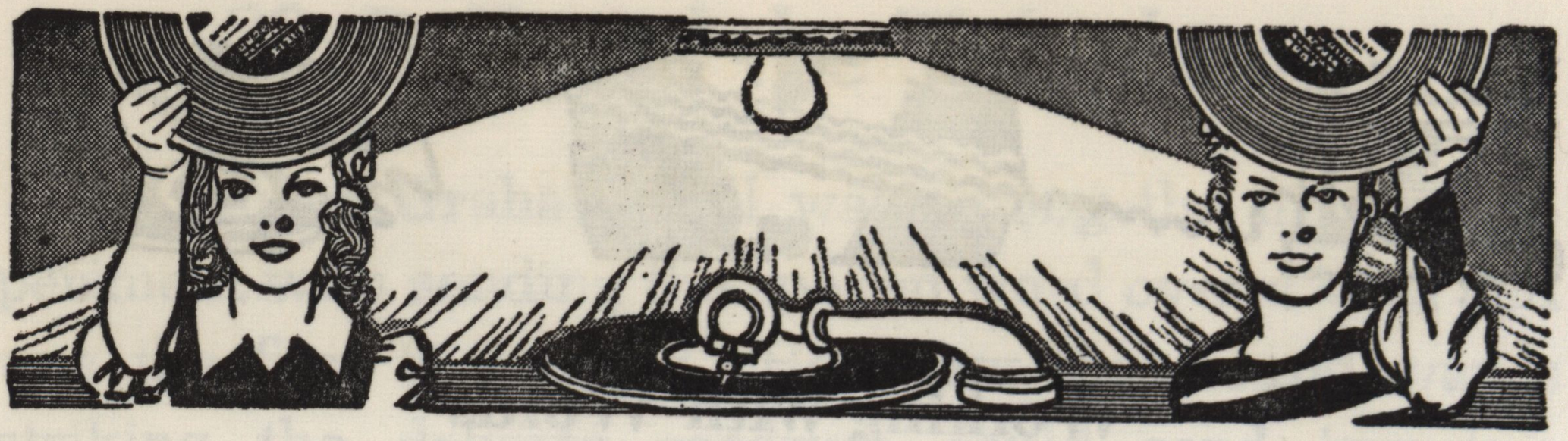
9. The plural of **human** is formed by adding **s.** Write the singular and plural forms.

Review Words

unusual	definite	original	arrangement
succeeded	thorough	naturally	industrious

Other Words to Spell

receiver	impulse	carbon	resign



34. Edison, a Many-Sided Inventor

Thomas Edison, the wizard of electricity, had many difficulties and disappointing experiences as a young boy. He did poorly at school, but developed so much patience and wisdom that nothing could discourage him. He had no time for nonsense, and began very early a serious struggle for knowledge. When he was a newsboy on a train, he set up a small laboratory in the baggage car. One day he accidentally set fire to the car. Young Tom and his equipment were promptly thrown out.

After this disappointment, Tom became a telegraph operator. He was usually skilful and reliable in sending a telegram or a dispatch. Early in life Edison invented the electric-light bulb, which is the basis of his great reputation. Other electrical devices followed as Edison's genius led him on. He is credited with being the holder of over 1000 patents.

New Words

electricity	nonsense	disappointment	dispatch
difficulties	struggle	telegraph	basis
experience	laboratory	skilful	reputation
wisdom	equipment	reliable	electrical
discourage	promptly	telegram	genius

Working with Words

1. Write **telegraph** and **telegram.** The first part of these words comes from a Greek word meaning "far" or "far off." Write another familiar word beginning with **tele.**

2. Write the New Words that are the antonyms of **encourage** and **awkward.**

3. Write two New Words containing the word **electric.**

4. Find the meanings of these words: **dispatch, basis, promptly.** Write the words.

5. Find these words and write them in syllables: **laboratory, difficulties, disappointment, reliable, experience, reputation.** Write the whole words.

6. Write the New Word containing **gg.**

7. Make sure that you know the meanings of **genius, nonsense,** and **wisdom.** Write a sentence using each word.

8. Write two words in which **ment** was added to a word without changing its form in any other way.

9. The letter **g** has a hard sound as in **girl** and a soft sound as in **gem.** Write two New Words containing the soft **g** sound and three containing the hard **g** sound.

Review Words

necessary	necessity	commercial	communication
science	assistant	similar	excitement

Other Words to Spell

electrified	depart	celebrated	explode

35. Fulton and His Steamboat

Robert Fulton, designer and builder of the first practical steamboat, was a man of vision and ability in many lines. For several years he worked in France. When he failed to interest anyone there in a small submarine torpedo boat, he returned to the United States.

Here he started carpenters on the construction of the first large steamboat. Among his acquaintances there was scarcely anyone who thought such a venture would prove successful. But in August, 1807, a remarkable boat was ready to proceed on the first actual trip by steam up the Hudson River. As the *Clermont* moved, fishermen and farmers along the bank thought a strange monster threatened their very lives.

Men like Fulton deserve great credit for the improvement of commerce and industry. In almost every instance their toil and sacrifice represent the price that is paid for advancement.

New Words

practical	construction	proceed	improvement
vision	acquaintance	actual	commerce
ability	scarcely	threatened	instance
submarine	venture	deserve	sacrifice
carpenter	remarkable	credit	represent

Working with Words

1. Among your New Words find those that contain these words: **improve, threat, remark, acquaint, construct, scarce.** Write the New Words.

2. Each of these words is singular: **submarine, venture, carpenter.** Write these words and also the plural form of each.

3. Find **sacrifice** in the dictionary. Copy it in syllables and mark each vowel. Write the whole word.

4. Find the meanings of **vision, actual, credit,** and **instance.** Write the words. Use each in a sentence.

5. Say **ability** in syllables. Write the word. Now write its plural form.

6. The words **proceed** and **precede** are sometimes confused. How do they differ in spelling? in pronunciation? in meaning? Write a sentence using **proceed.**

7. Write **deserve** and **represent.** Make new words by adding the suffixes **ed** and **ing.**

8. How many syllables has **practical?** Say the word. Write it.

9. What does **commerce** mean? Write **commerce.** Use the word in a sentence.

Review Words

electricity	equipment	skilful	disappointment
experience	nonsense	difficulties	laboratory

Other Words to Spell

wharf	**monster**	**launch**	**presume**

36. Let's Make Sure

machinery	delicate	skilful	improvement
household	assistant	laboratory	appointment
original	youth	dispatch	development
unusual	submarine	human	arrangement
succeeded	ambition	scarcely	equipment
patent	genius	vision	amusement
promptly	confident	remarkable	disappointment
laundry	capable	definite	excitement
inventor	annual	credit	telegraph
realize	reduce	conclusion	provided
comment	telegram	venture	construction
reputation	assure	instance	electricity
experiment	delivered	engage	nonsense
proceed	earnest	energy	opposition
deserve	domestic	electrical	industrious
advance	ideal	operation	magic
threatened	furious	spoken	commercial
examine	volume	sacrifice	communication
satisfaction	represent	thorough	difficulties
carpenter	discourage	experience	additional
urgent	reliable	ability	struggle
instrument	naturally	connection	communicate
practical	wisdom	similar	actual
basis	necessity	renew	acceptance
benefit	commerce	equally	acquaintance

Reviewing Your Words

1. Write these words in a list: **improve, appoint, develop, arrange, equip, amuse, disappoint, excite.** Opposite each of these words write the Review Word formed from it by the adding of **ment.** Notice that in each case the root word is not changed.

2. Write **submarine. Submarine** is derived from two Latin words, one meaning "below" and the other meaning "the sea." Use **submarine** in a sentence.

3. Find these words in the dictionary and write them in syllables: **communication, additional, acquaintance, industrious, laboratory.** Write the whole words.

4. Write the Review Word **confident.** Opposite it write **confidence.** Now write this pair of words, which you have also studied this year: **convenient, convenience.**

5. Write these pairs of words: **commerce, commercial; satisfaction, satisfactory; assistant, assistance; necessary, necessity.** Say each word, noticing the parts that are the same. Underline the parts of each pair that are alike.

6. Write these words in a list: **telegram, instrument, vision, dispatch, ability, necessity, laundry, energy.** Change each to a plural form and write the new word opposite the singular.

7. Write **skilful.** Make a new word by adding **ly.** How many double ll's has the new word?

8. Write **scarcely, naturally,** and **equally.** Drop the **ly** and write three new words.

9. Now write **ideal, capable, unusual, actual, remarkable,** and **earnest.** Make new words by adding **ly.** Check the two words which require a change in the root form.

10. Find these words in the dictionary and write them in syllables: **sacrifice, benefit, communicate, credit, patent, acceptance, practical, experiment.** Mark the vowels. Cross out any final silent **e**'s. Write the whole words.

11. Write the Review Words that are the antonyms of **encourage, age, beginning,** and **failed.**

12. Write the Review Words in which you see these words: **machine, house, origin, usual, acquaint, accept.**

13. These words may be used to describe a noun: **delicate, similar, furious, thorough, domestic, earnest.** Write a sentence using each word.

14. Write in alphabetical order the words in each of the following lists:

(1) **ideal, human, genius, examine, furious.**
(2) **youth, venture, wisdom, urgent, telegraph.**
(3) **delicate, deserve, definite, dispatch, discourage.**
(4) **reduce, reliable, remarkable, realize, represent.**

15. Write the possessive form of **carpenter, inventor,** and **assistant.** Use each possessive word in a sentence.

16. Write these Review Words: **comment, volume, magic, struggle, realize, spoken.** Without looking at your dictionary mark each vowel sound. Then turn to the dictionary and correct your work.

17. The letters **b, f, h, k.** and **l** are the tallest of any in the alphabet. Write at least one Review Word containing each letter. Then check them for form and for height. The letters **d** and **t** are not quite so tall as the five given above. Write five words containing **d** and five containing **t.** Check them also for height and form.

Your Handwriting

Ask yourself these questions as you judge your handwriting:

1. Do I sit in a comfortable position while I write?
2. Are my letters a good size?

Every subject requires good writing.

3. Are all my letters the correct height?

Writing is a constant companion.

4. Is every letter written squarely on the line?

Good writing leads to success.

5. Is each letter made correctly?

Practise good writing continually.

6. Are the letters and words placed the right distance apart?

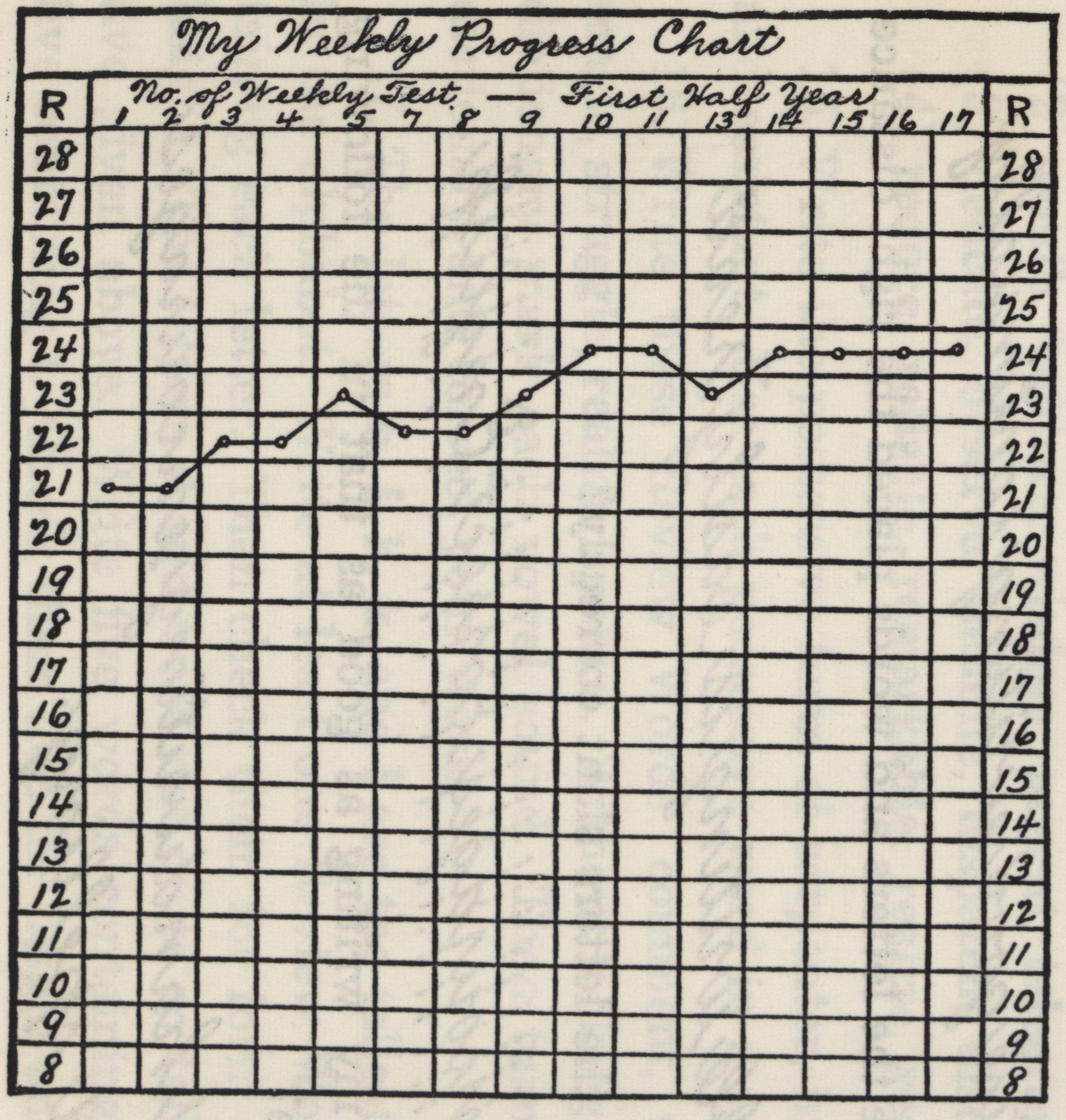
Legible writing is easily read.

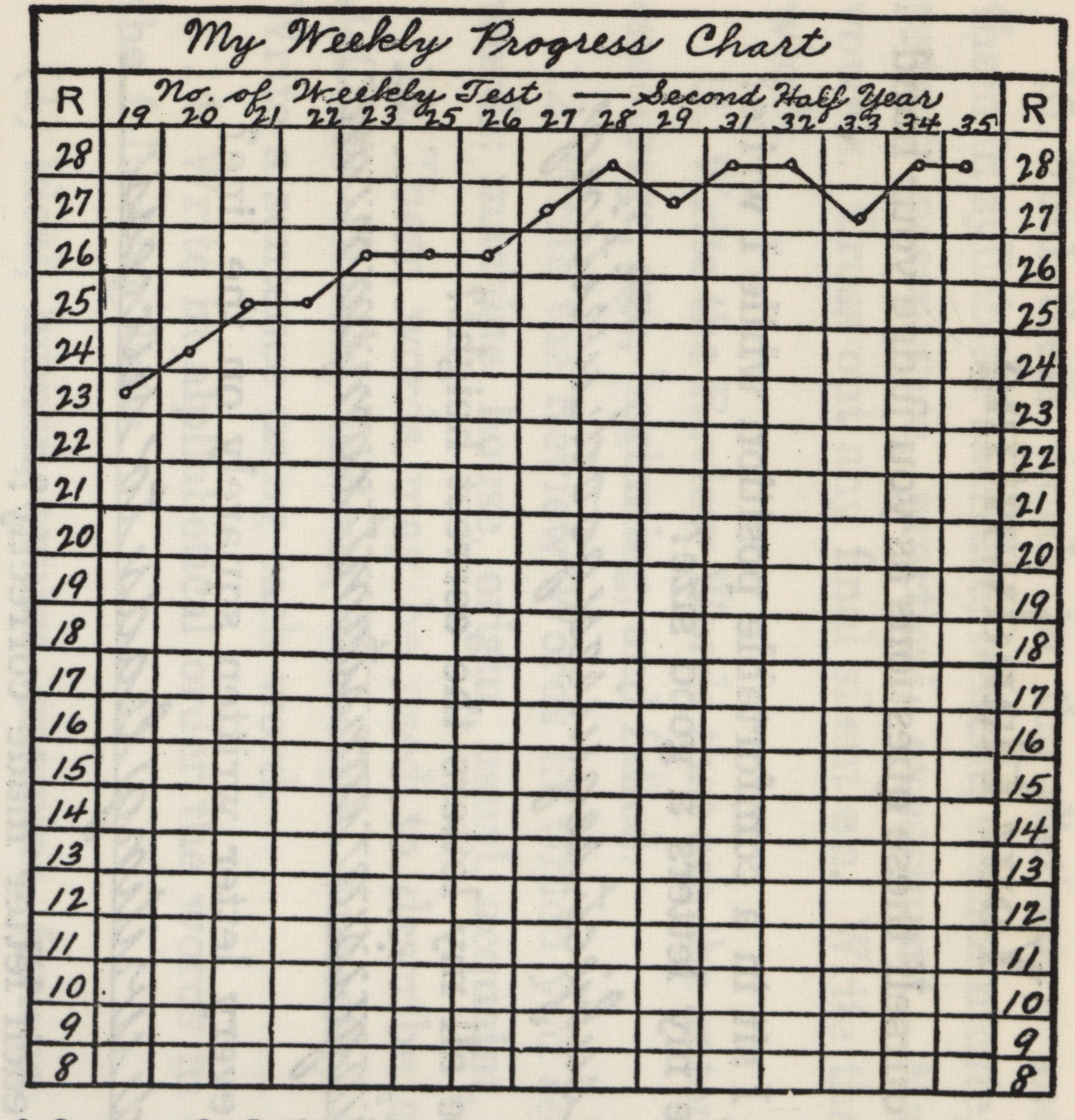
7. Do the letters slant correctly?

It encourages correct English.

8. Is my writing as good as that in the following sentence?

Good handwriting encourages good spelling.





Directions for Graphing Your Score. In the top line of figures find the number of the weekly test — 1, 2, 3, and so on. In the line of figures to the right or left find R — the number right. Draw a circle in the square which shows the number right on each weekly test. Connect the circles with a solid line. *Watch your graph grow.* Notice that you do not graph your score during review week. Copy this graph. *Do not write in your book.*

To the Teacher

This Canadian series of spellers has been prepared with the specific purpose of making spelling interesting to learn and to teach. To that end all words to be spelled are presented in story settings related to the pupil's school, home, and community experiences. The organization of the spelling programme and the learning method insure steady progress in the mastery of spelling.

The Oxford English Dictionary and the Concise Oxford Dictionary have been used as the standard of spelling. Where these dictionaries give two spellings of a word, and where both of these are in use in Canada, the more frequent spelling is given in the word lists and the alternative is indicated in a note.

The Word Lists. The word lists of *My Spelling* have been selected to be of maximum value to the pupils of each grade. They have been carefully validated by checking against all available comprehensive spelling lists, after having been checked also against the pupil's school needs. A supplementary list of useful words adds richness to the list and provides for the needs of the more rapid learner.

The Unit Plan. The general plan of organization is a unit plan. Each book contains six units; and each unit consists of five weekly developmental lessons and one week of review, covering, therefore, a six weeks' period. These units are designed to correlate spelling with social studies, science, health, and the language arts. There is no isolated, unmotivated presentation of words.

The Method. The method used in the presentation and study of the words incorporates the best features of a study-test-study plan. Much emphasis is placed on the presentation of the words in the story units. This helps to concentrate the pupil's attention on the words and to arouse interest in spelling. Every spelling word appears in exactly the same form and in the same sequence in the story and in the word list. A series of exercises based on the word list is provided for each week's work. Then follow on successive days a pretest, individual study of hard words,

and a weekly final test. The pupil is given simple directions for studying the difficult words. The entire plan is clear and easy to administer.

The Study Exercises. These exercises gradually acquaint the pupil with the visual and phonetic peculiarities of words. They also help him to master the specific difficulties of words as well as the principles that govern the spelling of derived forms. Each new word is studied at least once on the exercise page following its introduction. Development of meaning and enrichment of vocabulary are constantly emphasized. The words have already been met in their natural settings. They are now studied for the purpose of amplifying and refining their meanings.

The Dictionary Programme. Beginning with the fourth grade, constant use is made of the dictionary. The dictionary programme includes systematic attention to the finding of words, to the sounds of letters and letter combinations, and to accenting and syllabication. Changes in meaning that accompany a change in accent are noted. The dictionary programme is carefully graded and practice is maintained throughout the series in such a fashion as to result in permanent learning and the establishment of good dictionary habits.

Word Study. Rich experiences in word study enable the pupil gradually to develop familiarity with the likenesses and differences in words, the common symbols for English sounds, and the principles which control word building. He learns to form plurals, to use the possessive, to interpret and use prefixes and suffixes, and to spell the variant forms derived from root words. This study develops not only the power to spell but also the habits that are essential to good spelling. It insures the acquaintance with English words and with their consistencies and inconsistencies that is part of the equipment of a good speller.

The Spelling Notebook. Additional significance is given to the spelling programme through the use of a spelling notebook. Each pupil is advised to enter in his notebook his hard words and also useful words derived from written work done in connection with other school experiences. If the

teacher wishes, the weekly spelling tests and the responses to the study exercises may also be written in this notebook. The pupil can thus provide for his individual interests and needs and keep a personal record of his progress. This tends to develop an interest in spelling, a spelling consciousness, and a spelling conscience. Without these three intangibles, spelling ability will always be unsatisfactory. There is no substitute, for example, for a sense of personal responsibility (conscience) in the making of a good speller.

Emphasis on Handwriting. *My Spelling* emphasizes the close relationship between good handwriting and good spelling. It is well known that much poor spelling is a result of the pupil's carelessness or even ignorance of letter formation. The pupil must learn to use the tool of writing as he learns to spell. Adequate emphasis is given to this problem in *My Spelling* without making the mistake of overemphasis and distortion. The pupil is given models of the alphabet, and the study exercises call his attention frequently to the problem of writing clearly and forming letters accurately.

Review Programme. A systematic review programme leads to mastery of the hard words in *My Spelling*. This plan provides first for a review of the hardest words in each list of new words on the week following their first presentation. It provides also for a review week at the end of each five-week period during which all words are again tested and reviewed. In addition, words known to be difficult are again reviewed in the later grades as an additional provision for permanence of learning.

Spelling Made Significant. *My Spelling* is unique in presenting a thoroughly validated list of important words in natural settings related to the pupil's school, home, and community experiences. The words are thoroughly understood by pupils before they attempt to spell them. Natural integration of reading, discussion, speaking, and writing results in mastery of the words in meaning as well as in form. This makes learning to spell a meaningful and interesting process and restores spelling to a place of such significance that it seems important to learn to spell well.

Suggestions for Grade Seven

Grade Seven of *My Spelling* teaches twenty new words weekly. A total of 600 new words is presented during the year.

The directions for conducting the week's work on pages 7 to 9 should be read and discussed by the teacher and pupils, so that every child understands just what is to be done each day. The exercises called Working with Words are planned for individual study. Occasionally, however, the teacher may wish to use the exercises for group work, and throughout the year there may be a small group of slow learners who will need careful guidance as they study.

The plan for study and testing during review week is given on page 19. Exercises called Reviewing Your Words not only provide additional practice in spelling but also review important principles of word building.

The dictionary programme is carefully maintained and developed in Grade Seven. Exercises in alphabetizing and in the use of guide words give skill in finding words quickly. Other exercises furnish practice in syllabication and accenting and develop and enrich word meanings. In Your Dictionary, pages 97–120, the pupils will find every word taught in Grade Seven. The first definition or illustrative sentence for every word is one that fits the new word as it appears in its lesson story in *My Spelling*. Pupils will find that Your Dictionary has been especially designed to meet their needs.

The exercises in Grade Seven offer varied types of practice. In addition to those which provide drill in spelling, there are others which emphasize similarities and differences in words, compound words, rhyming words, important vowel sounds, homonyms, synonyms, and possessive forms. Attention is constantly directed to the necessity for clear, legible handwriting. Systematic review and practice are given in spelling derived words formed by adding the most common suffixes either without any change in the root words or by dropping the silent *e* before adding *ed* or *ing*, by changing *y* to *i* before adding *ed*, *es*, and *ly*, and by doubling the final consonant. The meaning and spelling of the most common prefixes, antonyms, and plural possessives are introduced in this grade.

Your Dictionary

KEY WORDS

The letter sounds below will help you in using Your Dictionary. The mark over each letter tells its sound. The word opposite each marked letter shows you how the letter is pronounced when it is marked in this way.

ă	căn	ē	bē	ô	hôrse	oi	oil
ā	cāne	ē	hēr	ŏ	sŏft	o͝o	fo͝ot
ä	fäther	ê	bêgin	ō	ōbey	o͞o	fo͞od
å	åsk	ĕ	silĕnt	ŏ	ŏccur	ou	out
ȧ	sofȧ	ĭ	hĭd	ŭ	ŭs	ng	sing
â	câre	ī	hīde	ū	ūse	th	that
a͡	alwa͡ys	ĭ	possĭble	û	bûrn	th	thin
ă	ăccount	ŏ	nŏt	ū	ūnite	tu	nat͟ure
ĕ	bĕt	ō	nōte	ŭ	circŭs		

a bil′i ty (*ȧ* bĭl′*ĭ* tĭ). 1. Skill; talent. 2. Enough power to do something. He has the *ability* to become famous.

ac cept′a ble (ăk sĕp′t*ȧ* b′l). Pleasing; suitable.

ac cept′ance (ăk sĕp′tăns). 1. Received with approval. 2. Consenting to take. My *acceptance* of the position was not certain.

ac cept′ed (ăk sĕp′tĕd). 1. Approved; agreed with. 2. Took willingly. She *accepted* the gift with a smile.

ac com′pa ny (*ă* kŭm′p*ȧ* nĭ). 1. To happen at the same time. The teacher will *accompany* her directions with advice on playing safe. 2. To go along with; to attend as a companion or associate. Won't you *accompany* us on our trip? 3. To play the piano or some other instrument along with or at the same time. My cousin will *accompany* me on the harp.

ac com′pa ny ing (*ă* kŭm′p*ȧ* nĭ ĭng). See **accompany**.

ac com′plish (*ă* kŏm′plĭsh). 1. Attain or achieve. 2. To carry out; to finish. Jim will *accomplish* the task easily.

ac cord′ing (*ă* kôr′dĭng). (Usually with *to*.) 1. As stated by. 2. Agreeing with; following. *According* to the map, we should turn east.

ac′cu rate (ăk′ū rĭt). Exactly right; correct. He gave an *accurate* account of what happened at the meeting.

ac quaint′ance (*ă* kwān′tăns). 1. A person one knows slightly but not so well as a friend. 2. Knowledge of. I had no *acquaintance* with her reasons for leaving.

ac tiv′i ty (ăk tĭv′*ĭ* tĭ). 1. Liveliness of brain, hand, or muscle. 2. Energetic movement. The child was in a constant state of *activity*.

ac′tu al (ăk′tu͟ ăl). Real; not impossible or imaginary.

ad di′tion al (*ă* dĭsh′ŭn ăl). Added on; extra. The railroads had to put on many *additional* cars during the holiday rush.

ad just′ (*ă* jŭst′). 1. To adapt or change. 2. To bring the parts into running order; as, to *adjust* a sewing machine. 3. To settle; as, to *adjust* a dispute.

ad mit′ted (ăd mĭt′ĕd). 1. Allowed to enter. 2. Owned as true. The girls *admitted* that their mother

was right 3. Permitted. The difficulty *admitted* no delay.

a dopt′ (*ȧ* dŏpt′). 1. To apply in one's own practice; as, to *adopt* new habits or customs. 2. To take a child of other parents and make one's own by law.

ad vance′ (*ăd* vȧns′). 1. A going forward; progress. 2. To go forward. The captain decided to *advance.* 3. Raise in price. There has been an *advance* in the price of oranges.

ad vance′ment (*ăd* vȧns′mĕnt). 1. Progress. 2. Promotion. The secretary was pleased with her *advancement.*

ad van′tage (*ăd* vȧn′tĭj). 1. Benefit; profit. 2. More favoured in some way. He had the *advantage* of better schooling.

ad′ver tise (ăd′vẽr tīz). To call public attention to the good qualities of something in order to arouse interest in it or a desire to buy it. Most radio broadcasts *advertise* a particular product.

ad ver′tise ment (*ăd* vûr′tĭz mĕnt). Public announcement of something, as of a sale of goods. We put an *advertisement* in the paper.

ad′ver tis′ing (ăd′vẽr tīz′ĭng). 1. Any form of public announcement to help sales. We are *advertising* the school play with posters. 2. The business of writing advertisements. Father works in the *advertising* department of a large store.

af fect′ (*ă* fĕkt′). To have an influence on. Don't let wrong advice *affect* your decision.

a gree′a ble (*ȧ* grē′*ȧ* b'l). Pleasing.

a gree′ment (*ȧ* grē′mĕnt). An understanding reached by two or more persons, groups of persons, or nations.

ag′ri cul′ture (ăg′rĭ kŭl′tûr). 1. The raising of crops (or animals) on a farm. 2. Art of producing crops (or animals) on a farm or ranch.

al′co hol (ăl′kŏ hŏl). 1. The colourless liquid which makes wine, beer, gin, and so on intoxicating. The wise man avoids the use of *alcohol.* 2. A liquid distilled from grain or wood and used in medicines. The nurse gave her patient an *alcohol* rub.

am bi′tion (ăm bĭsh′ŭn). 1. Hopeful wish or aim. 2. Strong desire for success in life.

am′ple (ăm′p'l). 1. Plentiful. 2. Quite enough. There was an *ample* allowance for each one of us.

a muse′ment (*ȧ* mūz′mĕnt). Entertainment; that which gives pleasure.

an nounce′ (*ă* nouns′). 1. To explain what is coming. 2. To give notice to the public. Mother will *announce* my sister's engagement.

an nounce′ment (*ă* nouns′mĕnt). 1. Explanation of what is coming. 2. A notice given to the public. They put up an *announcement* of a big sale.

an′nu al (ăn′ū *ăl*). 1. Yearly. 2. A plant that lives only a year. The zinnia is an *annual.* 3. A book that comes out once a year; as, a high-school *annual.*

an′nu al ly (ăn′ū *ăl* ĭ). Every year. See also **annual.**

a pol′o gy (*ȧ* pŏl′ŏ jĭ). 1. Excusing oneself. He made an *apology* for being late. 2. The act of explaining an offence or error and asking pardon. I hope you will accept my *apology,* because I am truly sorry.

ap peal′ (*ă* pēl′). 1. To call on for sympathy or help. 2. A call for help, support, or sympathy. The church made an *appeal* for funds.

ap pear′ance (*ă* pēr′*ă*ns). 1. Looks. 2. Coming into sight; entrance.

The *appearance* of a policeman gave us courage. 3. Coming before the public. It was the first *appearance* of the new actress. 4. Whole air; manner; carriage. The president made a fine *appearance.*

ap′pe tite (ăp′ē tīt). 1. Strong craving; taste. 2. Desire for, and enjoyment of, food and drink. A long walk in the fresh air will give you a good *appetite.*

ap plied′ (*ă* plīd′). 1. Put into use. He *applied* the rules he had learned. 2. Put on. The doctor *applied* a plaster. 3. Studied carefully. I hope you *applied* yourself to your algebra. 4. Asked for in person or by letter. George *applied* for a job.

ap ply′ (*ă* plī′). 1. To put into use. 2. To place in contact. 3. To pay close attention to. 4. To make a request; as, to *apply* for a job.

ap ply′ing (*ă* plī′ĭng). See **applied** and **apply.**

ap point′ment (*ă* point′mĕnt). 1. Act of choosing or fixing, as of a time or place at which to meet someone. 2. Position or office. My father received the *appointment* of treasurer.

ap pre′ci ate (*ă* prē′shĭ āt). 1. To understand the value of. 2. To enjoy with a knowledge of its values. We *appreciate* opera that is well sung. 3. To be grateful for. I *appreciate* your kindness to me.

ap pre′ci at′ed (*ă* prē′shĭ āt′ĕd). See **appreciate.**

ap pre′ci a′tion (*ă* prē′shĭ ā′shŭn). 1. Good opinion; understanding the value of. 2. Enjoyment with a knowledge of the values of.

ap prove′ (*ă* proōv′). 1. To think well of. 2. To be satisfied with. We *approve* of her choice of hats.

ar′gue (är′gū). 1. To present reasons for or against. 2. To discuss. The two boys love to *argue.*

ar′gu ment (är′gū mĕnt). 1. Reason or reasons for or against something. 2. A discussion or dispute. The teacher helped the boys to settle their *argument.*

a rouse′ (*ȧ* rouz′). 1. To stir up; to excite. 2. To waken. The noise may *arouse* the baby from her nap.

ar range′ (*ă* rānj′). 1. To prepare for; to plan. 2. To set out in a certain pattern. The girl will *arrange* the pictures tastefully. 3. To settle on something. We shall *arrange* easy terms for the buyer.

ar range′ment (*ă* rānj′mĕnt). 1. The order or way things are put together. 2. A settling of terms. What *arrangement* did you make about the purchase?

as sist′ance (*ă* sĭs′tăns). Help. Can I be of any *assistance* to you?

as sist′ant (*ă* sĭs′tănt). One who helps another.

as sume′ (*ă* sūm′). 1. To take for granted. 2. To undertake; as, *assume* duties. 3. To pretend to have. He tried to *assume* a smile.

as sure′ (*ă* shoōr′). 1. To make certain. 2. To tell positively. The grocer tried to *assure* us that the meat was fresh.

as sured′ (*ă* shoōrd′). See **assure.**

ath let′ics (ăth lĕt′ĭks). Games and sports requiring physical strength and skill.

at tach′ (*ă* tăch′). 1. To consider as belonging to. 2. To fasten. When I *attach* a leash to my dog's collar, he knows he is going for a walk.

at tend′ance (*ă* tĕn′dăns). 1. Persons present at some special time or place. 2. Act of being present. *Attendance* at chapel was not required.

at ten′tion (*ă* tĕn′shŭn). 1. Notice given or care paid to something. 2. Fixing one's mind closely. The conductor lifted his baton to secure *attention*.

at trac′tion (*ă* trăk′shŭn). 1. Something that wins interest and liking. 2. Power of drawing to oneself. The moon has an *attraction* for water on the surface of the earth, which causes the tides.

at trac′tive (*ă* trăk′tĭv). Pleasing; having the power to attract.

au′di ence (ô′dĭ ĕns). 1. People collected in a place to see or hear a performance of some kind. We gave our school play before a large *audience*. 2. A chance to be heard. He was granted an *audience* with the king.

au′thor (ô′thẽr). A person who writes books, stories, or articles.

au thor′i ty (ô thŏr′ĭ tĭ). 1. Right to act. 2. A person who has power to command. The chief is in *authority* here. 3. Source of correct advice or information. That encyclopedia is an *authority* on animals.

a′vi a′tor (ā′vĭ ā′tẽr). One who flies an airplane; an airplane pilot. John is training to become an *aviator* in the R. C. A. F.

a ware′ (*a* wâr′). Awake to a fact; alert; conscious.

awk′ward (ôk′wẽrd). 1. Not skilful. He handles his tools in an *awkward* manner. 2. Clumsy; not graceful. What an *awkward* animal the elephant is! 3. Embarrassing; upsetting. It was an *awkward* moment.

band′age (băn′dĭj). 1. A strip of cloth, or other material, used to bind up an injury. 2. To bind up a cut or an injury. The doctor had better *bandage* your arm.

ban′quet (băng′kwĕt). 1. A big formal dinner with speeches. 2. A feast.

ba′sis (bā′sĭs). That upon which something is built; foundation.

bat′ter y (băt′ẽr ĭ). 1. Set of big guns. 2. Set of two or more cells connected for the purpose of producing electric current; as, *battery* of a car. 3. *Baseball.* The pitcher and catcher together. 4. *Law.* Unlawful beating or other bad treatment. He was fined for assault and *battery*.

be half′ (bẽ häf′). 1. **In behalf of.** For; in the interest of. 2. Support. We shall labour in his *behalf*.

be lief′ (bẽ lēf′). 1. Faith. 2. Opinion. 3. Ideas about religion; as, the Christian *belief*.

ben′e fit (bĕn′ẽ fĭt). 1. Something for the good of a person or thing. 2. Help; aid. I am doing this for your *benefit*. 3. Entertainment to raise money for a cause. 4. To profit. We shall *benefit* by this good food.

bou quet′ (bo͞o kā′). A bunch of flowers. Ann picked a *bouquet* of roses.

brief (brēf). 1. Short. 2. *Law.* A short summary of the points in a lawyer's case. The lawyer prepared his *brief* for the defence.

bril′liant (brĭl′yănt). 1. Very clever; having qualities which make one much admired. 2. Shining or sparkling brightly. 3. A diamond or other precious stone cut so as to sparkle with great brightness. The necklace had many a *brilliant*.

bul′le tin (bo͝ol′ẽ tĭn). 1. Small leaflet issued at times by a club, society, or a department of the government. 2. Statement to the public in a newspaper; as, an Associated Press *bulletin*.

bu′reau (bū′rō). 1. A chest of drawers for a bedroom, sometimes with a mirror. 2. A government department or office where a special business is carried on; as, *Bureau* of Mines.

bur′glar (bûr′glẽr). One who breaks into a house to steal something.

caf′e te′ri a (kăf′ẽ tēr′ĭ *ȧ*). An eating place where people serve themselves.

cam paign′ (kăm pān′). 1. A course of action planned to bring about a certain result. 2. *Military usage.* A planned set of military activities forming a certain part of a war; as, a *campaign* in Egypt. 3. To take part in a drive for something. Women had to *campaign* for the vote.

ca′pa ble (kā′p*ȧ* b'l). 1. Able to do many things. 2. Having fitness for. She is not *capable* of taking charge.

ca reer′ (k*ȧ* rēr′). 1. The course of progress of a person's life. 2. An occupation for which one needs special training. My sister has begun her nurse's *career.*

car′pen ter (kär′pĕn tẽr). Worker who puts up the wooden part of houses, ships, and so on.

cat′a logue (kăt′*ȧ* lŏg). Book containing a list of names, titles, or articles; as, a library *catalogue* or a mail-order *catalogue.*

cau′tion (kô′shŭn). 1. Great care. 2. To warn. You had better *caution* him not to drive so fast at night.

cease (sēs). To stop; to come to an end.

cel′er y (sĕl′ẽr ĭ). Plant, the long white stalk of which is used as a vegetable, either raw or cooked.

cen′tu ry (sĕn′ tu̲ rĭ). 1. One hundred years. 2. Period of one hundred years counting from the birth of Christ. We are now in the twentieth *century.*

ce′re al (sēr′ẽ *ăl*). 1. A grass-producing grain used for food, as wheat, rice, corn, oats, and so on. 2. Food made from grain, as oatmeal.

cer tif′i cate (sẽr tĭf′*ĭ* kĭt). A written or printed statement to show proof of a fact; as, birth *certificate.*

chair′man (châr′măn). One who takes charge of a meeting or committee. Ann is the *chairman* of the school citizen's club.

char′ac ter (kăr′*ăk* tẽr). 1. The nature and make-up of a person; all his thoughts, feelings, and acts. 2. A figure or letter. There are 26 *characters* in our alphabet. 3. Person in a play or story.

choir (kwīr). A group of persons singing together, especially in church.

cho′rus (kō′r*ŭs*). 1. A company of singers, usually a larger group than a choir. 2. Group of singers and dancers in a musical comedy. 3. A repeated part of a song.

cir′cu la′tion (sûr′kū lā′sh*ŭn*). 1. The number of copies of a newspaper, magazine, and so on, sold within a certain time. 2. The moving of the blood through the body in a certain course. My *circulation* was poor.

clev′er (klĕv′ẽr). 1. Skilful in doing some special thing. 2. Having a quick, bright mind.

close′ly (klōs′lĭ). Carefully and tightly.

col lec′tion (k*ŏ* lĕk′sh*ŭn*). 1. Bringing together a group of people or things. 2. Money gathered from a group of people; as, a church *collection.*

col′umn (kŏl′*ŭm*). 1. An up-and-down row of words or figures.

2. An upright support for a roof or balcony. 3. Something tall, straight, and narrow; as, the spinal *column*. 4. A long and straight row; as, a *column* of parading soldiers.

com′bi na′tion (kŏm′bĭ nā′shŭn). 1. Union; act of combining or joining together persons or things. 2. *Arithmetic.* Set into which numbers or figures may be grouped. 3. Certain way in which letters or numbers follow one another in the opening of a lock. I can't remember the *combination* of the safe.

com′ment (kŏm′ĕnt). 1. Remark. 2. To make remarks about. They often *comment* on your beautiful garden.

com′merce (kŏm′ûrs). Buying and selling on a large scale, especially between different countries or states.

com mer′cial (kŏ mûr′shăl). Having to do with business.

com mis′sion (kŏ mĭsh′ŭn). 1. The doing of business for another person; acting as an agent. 2. The business the agent does. 3. Pay given for carrying out a business deal. The agent took 10 per cent *commission*. 4. Paper that gives rank in the army or navy. My uncle received his *commission* as captain. 5. Group of persons chosen to perform certain duties. A water *commission* was appointed.

com mit′ (kŏ mĭt′). 1. To do. The prisoner said that he did not *commit* the crime. 2. To preserve; as, to *commit* to memory. 3. To pledge oneself. I will not *commit* myself to any course until I know more about the matter.

com mit′ted (kŏ mĭt′ĕd). See **commit**.

com mit′tees (kŏ mĭt′ĭz). Groups of persons chosen to do some special things.

com mu′ni cate (kŏ mū′nĭ kāt). 1. To get in touch with; to converse. 2. To pass on by speaking or writing; as, to *communicate* information. 3. To be connected. The two rooms *communicate*.

com mu′ni ca′tion (kŏ mū′nĭ kā′shŭn). 1. Means of exchanging messages with another. 2. Touch; intercourse. Did you get into *communication* with your friend? 3. Message. I received a *communication* from my sister.

com mu′ni ty (kŏ mū′nĭ tĭ). People living in a certain district or town. In our *community* are several fine stores, a library, and two churches.

com pan′ion (kŏm păn′yŭn). 1. Comrade. Jane was my good *companion* on the journey. 2. To go with someone. Will you *companion* me on my walk?

com pare′ (kŏm pâr′). 1. To observe how things differ and how they are alike. We will *compare* the two coats to see which is the better one. 2. *Grammar.* To give the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs.

com par′i son (kŏm păr′ĭ sŭn). Pointing out how things differ and in what ways they are alike.

com′pass (kŭm′pȧs). 1. An instrument which tells direction by a magnetic needle pointing north. It is a good idea to take a *compass* on a trip through the woods. 2. An enclosed space; limits. She passed her life within the *compass* of a small room. 3. An instrument used for drawing circles. 4. *Music.* Tones which a person can sing easily; range. The *compass* of her voice was small.

com pel′ (kŏm pĕl′). 1. To force. The law *compels* you to attend school until you are sixteen. 2. To drive or urge. No one can *compel* him to do what he knows is wrong.

com pelled′ (kŏm pĕld′). See **compel.**

com plaint′ (kŏm plānt′). 1. Cause of sorrow or pain. 2. Finding fault. She expressed a *complaint* about the noise in the building. 3. Sickness; as, suffer from a *complaint.*

com plete′ly (kŏm plēt′lĭ). Entirely; altogether.

com′pli ment (kŏm′plĭ mĕnt). Something said or done to express praise or admiration.

com′po si′tion (kŏm′pŏ zĭsh′ŭn). 1. The result of putting together music, writing, painting, and so on. 2. Things put together to make a whole. The *composition* of the salad was known only to the cook. 3. A piece of music.

con ceal′ (kŏn sēl′). To hide.

con cern′ (kŏn sûrn′). 1. State of being anxious. 2. To bother; to give time to. Don't *concern* yourself with petty affairs. 3. Business firm. The *concern* my father works for produces automobile supplies.

con clu′sion (kŏn klo͞o′zhŭn). 1. Judgment reached by putting reasons together. 2. End; as, *conclusion* of a day. 3. Summing up of main points; as, *conclusion* of an address.

con′fi dence (kŏn′fĭ dĕns). 1. Trust. 2. Sureness; boldness; as, to speak with *confidence.* 3. Faith in another's loyalty. She told me that in *confidence.*

con′fi dent (kŏn′fĭ dĕnt). Sure.

con nec′tion (kŏ nĕk′shŭn). Joining one thing to another.

con sent′ (kŏn sĕnt′). 1. To agree. 2. Approval. We got the *consent* of our teachers before we formed the club.

con′ser va′tion (kŏn′sĕr vā′shŭn). Saving; preserving.

con sid′er a ble (kŏn sĭd′ĕr *a* b'l). Much; large in extent.

con sid′er a′tion (kŏn sĭd′ĕr ā′shŭn). 1. Long and careful thought. 2. Thoughtfulness of others. He had no *consideration* for his help.

con sid′ered (kŏn sĭd′ĕrd). 1. Believed. Father *considered* our excuse a poor one. 2. Thought over in order to decide. The man *considered* the idea for a long time. 3. Took into account; was careful of. We *considered* her feelings.

con′stant (kŏn′stănt). Going on all the time.

con′stant ly (kŏn′stănt lĭ). All the time; continually.

con struc′tion (kŏn strŭk′shŭn) 1. Building. 2. *Grammar.* The way words are arranged in a sentence. 3. Manner in which a building is put up. The *construction* called for steel girders. 4. Putting a thing together. The *construction* of the plan was left to the architect.

con sult′ (kŏn sŭlt′). 1. To talk things over. 2. To seek advice or information; as, to *consult* a doctor, to *consult* a dictionary.

con′tact (kŏn′tăkt). 1. Touching; meeting. 2. To bring together; to touch.

con tract′ (kŏn trăkt′). 1. To get; to catch. 2. To grow smaller; to shrink. That door will *contract* when winter comes.

con′tract (kŏn′trăkt). Written agreement; as, to sign a *contract.*

con trolled′ (kŏn trōld′). 1. Held in check. 2. Ruled over.

con ven'ience (kŏn vēn'yĕns). 1. Something that helps. 2. A suitable time. Come at your *convenience.*

con ven'ient (kŏn vēn'yĕnt). Easy to get at; suitable.

con vinced' (kŏn vĭnst'). Made sure of something. After a long argument, he was *convinced* that I was right.

co-op'er a'tion (kŏ ŏp'ĕr ā'shŭn). 1. Willingness in working together. 2. Working together for the benefit of each and all concerned.

cor'dial ly (kôr'jăl ĭ). With warm friendliness; as, *cordially* yours.

cor rect'ly (kŏ rĕkt'lĭ). Rightly; exactly.

cour'te sy (kûr'tĕ sĭ). Politeness.

cre ate' (krē āt'). 1. To make; to bring into being. 2. To produce an effect. That dress will *create* a sensation. 3. To produce a work of art. Every generation will *create* its own style of art

cred'it (krĕd'ĭt). 1. Honour. 2. To believe; as, to *credit* a tale. 3. Source of honour. He was a *credit* to his family. 4. Faith that a person will pay later; as, buy on *credit.* 5. To record a payment of money or goods. Please *credit* me with two pairs of shoes.

crip'ple (krĭp''l). 1. To injure so as to deprive of the use of a leg or arm (or wing). 2. To hurt; to harm; to weaken. Don't *cripple* our cause by disputing.

crit'i cism (krĭt'ĭ sĭz'm). 1. Examination to find good and bad points. I should like your *criticism* of this book. 2. Blame; unfavourable opinion. Her *criticism* was unjust.

crit'i cize (krĭt'ĭ sīz). 1. To examine with the idea of picking out good and bad points. 2. To blame; to find fault with; as, to *criticize* one's speech.

cul'ti vate (kŭl'tĭ vāt). 1. To plough and plant so as to produce crops. 2. To loosen the soil around growing plants. I must *cultivate* my roses. 3. To give care to improving oneself. Try to *cultivate* poise.

cure (kūr). 1. Method of healing disease. 2. To make well. 3. To preserve by drying or salting; as, to *cure* hay.

cush'ion (kŏŏsh'ŭn). 1. Something serving as a pad. 2. Soft pillow.

cus'tom ar'y (kŭs'tŭm ĕr'ĭ). Usual. He led the singing in his *customary* manner.

cus'tom er (kŭs'tŭm ĕr). 1. Buyer. 2. One who buys regularly at the same store; as, a steady *customer.*

deal'er (dēl'ĕr). 1. One who buys and sells; an agent. 2. In a game, the one who divides the cards among a number of people.

de bate' (dĕ bāt'). 1. Discussion. 2. To give reasons for and against. The boys were always ready to *debate* the question.

de cay' (dĕ kā'). 1. Rot. 2. To become rotten. 3. To pass from a sound state to a poor one. Teeth *decay.*

de cline' (dĕ klīn'). 1. Growing less in strength or number. 2. To refuse. 3. To grow less in power. Day by day her strength seemed to *decline.* 4. A downhill slope.

de crease' (dē krēs'). To make less.

de fence' (dĕ fĕns'). 1. Means of protecting. 2. *Law.* The plea of the person who is defending himself.

def'i nite (dĕf'ĭ nĭt). 1. Clear; precise. 2. Having exact limits; as, setting a *definite* time.

de gree' (dĕ grē'). 1. Amount; extent. 2. Unit to measure temperature. 3. *Arithmetic.* A degree is one 360th of the circumference of a

circle. 4. Rank or title given in college. **Degrees.** Steps or stages. By *degrees* the dogs became quiet.

de layed′ (dē lād′). 1. Was held up; made late. The train was *delayed.* 2. Put off until a later time. He *delayed* his departure.

del′i cate (dĕl′ĭ kĭt). 1. Tender; needing careful handling. 2. Fragile; thin; as, *delicate* china. 3. Easily upset, hurt, or made ill. My sister is in *delicate* health. 4. Pleasing by its fineness; as, *delicate* perfume.

de li′cious (dē lĭsh′ŭs). Highly pleasing to the taste or smell.

de light′ful (dē līt′fo͝ol). Very pleasing.

de liv′ered (dē lĭv′ẽrd). 1. Carried from one place and given out in another. 2. Set free. Moses was *delivered* out of the land of bondage. 3. Set forth in words. He *delivered* a fine speech.

de liv′er y (dē lĭv′ẽr ĭ). 1. Carrying from one place and giving out in another. 2. Way of speaking. His *delivery* was good.

dem′o crat′ic (dĕm′ŏ krăt′ĭk). 1. Treating all people as equals. The Mayor of our city has a *democratic* manner toward all people. 2. Having to do with democracy. Here in Canada we have a *democratic* form of government.

den′tist (dĕn′tĭst). A person who treats the teeth.

de part′ment (dē pärt′mĕnt). 1. Part into which a business or government is divided. 2. A government office; as, *Department* of Trade and Commerce.

de pos′it (dē pŏz′ĭt). 1. Mud or sand left by a stream. 2. To put away for safekeeping; as, *deposit* money in a bank. 3. To lay down; as, to *deposit* a bag.

depth (dĕpth). 1. Distance down. 2. Middle part of something; as, *depth* of a forest, *depth* of night. 3. Deepness; profoundness. He had a mind of great *depth.*

de scrip′tion (dē skrĭp′shŭn). An account; telling all about something.

de serve′ (dē zûrv′). To have a right to; to be worthy of.

de stroyed′ (dē stroid′). 1. Ruined. The whole town was *destroyed.* 2. Put out of existence. The bandit *destroyed* the pearls.

de ter′mine (dē tûr′mĭn). 1. To make up one's mind firmly; to resolve. 2. To find out about. We must *determine* what she's like. 3. To decide beforehand after much thought and study. Let us *determine* what stand to take.

de vel′op ment (dē vĕl′ŭp mĕnt). 1. Expanding; perfecting. 2. Mental or physical growth. The child was at a difficult stage of *development.* 3. Full use. The *development* of our water power has not been attempted.

dic′tion ar′y (dĭk′shŭn ĕr′ĭ). A book listing alphabetically the words of a language, together with their meanings.

di′et (dī′ĕt). 1. What a person usually eats and drinks. 2. Special food eaten for a purpose; as, a milk *diet.*

dif′fi cul ties (dĭf′ĭ kŭl tĭz). Troubles; hard things to overcome.

dif′fi cul ty (dĭf′ĭ kŭl tĭ). Something hard to overcome. See also **difficulties.**

di rect′ed (dĭ rĕkt′ĕd). 1. Commanded; led. 2. Told how to get somewhere. I *directed* the man to the post office. 3. Aimed. We *directed* the canoe toward the shore. 4. Put the address on a letter. Was your letter *directed* correctly?

di rect'ly (dĭ rĕkt'lĭ). 1. In a straightforward manner. 2. At once.

di rec'tor (dĭ rĕk'tẽr). One who leads or directs.

dis'a gree'a ble (dĭs'ȧ grē'ȧ b'l). Unpleasant; not agreeable.

dis'ap point'ment (dĭs'ă point'mĕnt). Failure of some hope.

dis as'ter (dĭ zȧs'tẽr). 1. Terrible happening. 2. Sudden dreadful event, as a shipwreck, fire, or earthquake.

dis cour'age (dĭs kûr'ĭj). 1. To destroy one's hopes. 2. To try to prevent. I shall *discourage* his coming to the house.

dis cov'er y (dĭs kŭv'ẽr ĭ). Something found out for the first time.

dis cuss' (dĭs kŭs'). To talk over freely.

dis cus'sion (dĭs kŭsh'ŭn). Talk for and against a thing.

dis gust' (dĭs gŭst'). Strong dislike.

dis patch' (dĭs păch'). 1. Important message or special news. 2. To send off quickly; as, to *dispatch* a boy.

dis played' (dĭs plād'). 1. Showed. 2. Spread out to attract attention. The jeweller *displayed* his wares.

dis pose' (dĭs pōz'). To get rid of by selling or giving away.

dis tinct' (dĭs tĭngkt'). 1. Definite; easy to be seen. 2. Separate from each other. Three *distinct* times I caught him in lies.

dis tin'guish (dĭs tĭng'gwĭsh). 1. To make outstanding or famous. 2. To see. I *distinguish* a light between the trees. 3. To set apart from others. 4. To perceive because of some special quality a thing has. I can *distinguish* between the high and low tones of music.

dis trib'ute (dĭs trĭb'ût). 1. To give out to a number of people. 2. To scatter. Don't *distribute* your clothes all over the room.

do mes'tic (dō mĕs'tĭk). 1. Household; of the home or family. 2. Of one's own country. Our trade is both foreign and *domestic*. 3. A servant who works in the home.

doubt'less (dout'lĕs). Without doubt.

draft'ing (drȧft'ĭng). Drawing of plans, maps, and so on.

dread'ful (drĕd'fo͝ol). Terrible; frightful.

ear'nest (ûr'nĕst). 1. With serious purpose; intense. 2. Serious, important; as, an *earnest* plea. 3. *Law.* Something given to bind a bargain. He gave me $50 as *earnest* for the property.

ed'i tor (ĕd'ĭ tẽr). 1. Person in charge of a magazine or newspaper. 2. One who corrects and revises copy to be printed.

ef fec'tive (ĕ fĕk'tĭv). Able to get results.

e lect'ed (ẽ lĕkt'ĕd). 1. Chosen; selected. He has *elected* the business course. 2. Chose for office. We *elected* Charles for our class president.

e lec'tri cal (ẽ lĕk'trĭ kăl). 1. Moved or run by electricity. 2. Exciting; thrilling. The very air was *electrical*.

e lec'tric'i ty (ẽ lĕk'trĭs'ĭ tĭ). Unseen source of energy in nature.

el' e va'tor (ĕl'ẽ vā'tẽr). 1. Building for storing grain. 2. We rode to the eighth floor on the *elevator*.

else'where (ĕls'hwâr). In other places; somewhere else. Look *elsewhere* for your books.

em ploy' (ĕm ploi'). 1. To use. 2. To hire for work. The department stores *employ* many extra people at Christmas time.

em′ploy ee′ (ĕm′ploi ē′). Person who works for another.

en dure′ (ĕn dūr′). 1. To last; to keep on. 2. To bear; as, to *endure* pain.

en′er gy (ĕn′ẽr jĭ). 1. Force; power. 2. Vigour. The boy was full of *energy*.

en gage′ (ĕn gāj′). 1. To take part in. 2. To hire; as, to *engage* workers. 3. To speak for beforehand; as, to *engage* rooms. 4. To promise. They *engage* to bring us eggs every week. 5. To fight with. The general chose to *engage* the enemy on the plain. 6. To be busy with. He decided to *engage* in the hardware business.

e nor′mous (ẽ nôr′mŭs). Very, very large; huge.

en′ter tain′ment (ĕn′tẽr tān′mĕnt). 1. Something that pleases and amuses. Our class gives an *entertainment* every Friday. 2. Providing for guests. We shall supply *entertainment* for six people this week end. 3. Recreation. I go to the movies for *entertainment* and rest.

en tire′ly (ĕn tīr′lĭ). Wholly.

en ti′tled (ĕn tī′t'ld). Having the right to; worthy of.

en′vy (ĕn′vĭ). 1. Discontent because others have more than oneself. 2. Person or thing envied. John is the *envy* of his friends. 3. To feel discontented because someone has more than oneself. I *envy* you your fur coat.

ep′i dem′ic (ĕp′ĭ dĕm′ĭk). Swift spreading of a disease.

e′qual ly (ē′kwŏl ĭ). In the same way or to the same degree.

e quip′ment (ẽ kwĭp′mĕnt). Outfit; supplies and furnishings.

e ro′sion (ẽ rō′zhŭn). Wearing away; as, *erosion* of a hill.

es tab′lish (ĕs tăb′lĭsh). 1. To set up firmly; to fix. 2. To found; as, to *establish* a colony. 3. To prove; as, to *establish* the truths of science.

es tab′lished (ĕs tăb′lĭsht). See **establish.**

es′ti mate (ĕs′tĭ māt). 1. To judge as to value. 2. To figure as to cost or size; as, to *estimate* the number of shingles on a roof.

e′vil (ē′v'l). Bad; harmful; wicked.

ex am′ine (ĕg zăm′ĭn). 1. To look at closely; to test. 2. To question in order to find out the ability or fitness of anything.

ex cep′tion (ĕk sĕp′shŭn). 1. Something left out. 2. To object to something. She took *exception* to the meals.

ex cess′ (ĕk sĕs′). 1. Extra; more than needed. 2. Going beyond what is necessary or proper. The boy eats to *excess*.

ex cite′ment (ĕk sīt′mĕnt). State of being stirred up or thrilled.

ex cur′sion (ĕks kûr′zhŭn). Short trip taken for pleasure. We are going on an *excursion* to the White Mountains this week end.

ex haust′ed (ĕg zôst′ĕd). 1. Used up; ended. 2. Tired out. We felt *exhausted* after the long trip.

ex pand′ (ĕks pănd′). 1. To increase; to grow larger. 2. To spread out. *Expand* your chest. 3. To work out fully; to give in detail. Can't you *expand* the idea?

ex pen′sive (ĕks pĕn′sĭv). Costly.

ex pe′ri ence (ĕks pē′rĭ ĕns). 1. Something that happens to a person. 2. Knowledge gained by living. He is a man of *experience*.

ex per′i ment (ĕks pĕr′ĭ mĕnt). 1. To try to discover or prove something. 2. The process of proving or testing something.

ex pert′ (ĕks pûrt′). Skilful.

ex′pert (ĕks′pûrt). A person who has special knowledge about a subject.

ex′pla na′tion (ĕks′plȧ nā′shŭn). Clearing up something hard to understand; the act of explaining.

ex port′ (ĕks pōrt′). To send out of a country for sale in another.

ex′port (ĕks′pōrt). Something sent out of a country and sold in another country.

ex pres′sion (ĕks prĕsh′ŭn). 1. Form of words or phrases; the way a person says something. 2. A look. The dog has a sad *expression* on his face. 3. Putting ideas into words. The leader asked for an *expression* of opinion. 4. "Let George do it" is a common *expression.*

ex tent′ (ĕks tĕnt′). Degree; size; amount.

ex treme′ (ĕks trēm′). 1. Very great. 2. Farthest; as, the *extreme* left. 3. Carried beyond the usual or normal. His opinions were *extreme.*

ex treme′ly (ĕks trēm′lĭ). In an extreme manner. See also **extreme.**

fac′tor (făk′tẽr). 1. One of the causes which help to produce a result. 2. *Arithmetic.* A *factor* of 56 is 7. The least common *factor* of 21 and 54 is 3.

fac′ul ty (făk′ŭl tĭ). 1. Ability to do some special thing. 2. The group of teachers in a school or college. 3. Natural gift or power; as, a *faculty* for getting along with people. 4. A physical power; as, *faculty* of speech.

fa mil′iar (fȧ mĭl′yẽr). 1. Well acquainted. 2. Known to all; as a *familiar* tune.

fate (fāt). 1. Lot; fortune. 2. A power believed to decide what will happen. We never know what *fate* holds in store for us. 3. End. The princess met a sad *fate.*

fa′vour (fā′vẽr). 1. Strong liking; regard. 2. Kindness. He was grateful to us for the *favour.* 3. Small gift. Alice brought home the *favour* she was given at the party. 4. To prefer. I *favour* a democratic government. 5. To look like. Does she *favour* her mother or father? 6. Siding with. I am in *favour* of the idea.

fa′vour a ble (fā′vẽr *ȧ* b'l). 1. Helpful; that which favours or assists. 2. Pleasing; regarded highly.

fa′vour a bly (fā′vẽr *ȧ* b'lĭ). 1. With advantages; in a favourable way. 2. Pleasantly; as, to be *favourably* impressed.

fea′ture (fē′tūr). 1. An important or special part of something. 2. Part of the face; as, nose, eyes, mouth, and so on.

fed′er al (fĕd′ẽr ăl). Of a nation made up of several smaller states or provinces. Canada has a *federal* government.

fer′tile (fûr′tĭl). 1. Producing crops easily. 2. Able to produce easily. She has a *fertile* imagination.

firm (fûrm). 1. Strong; not to be shaken. 2. Solid; as, *firm* ground. 3. Decided; as, a *firm* voice. 4. Two or more persons in business together.

for′mal (fôr′măl). 1. Fixed by custom and use; unchanging. 2. Stiff; as, a *formal* manner. 3. Following a certain custom or form; as, *formal* (or full evening) dress.

for′mer ly (fôr′mẽr lĭ). In times past.

for′tu nate (fôr′tū nĭt). 1. Lucky. 2. Bringing a happy outcome. It was a *fortunate* ending.

foun da′tion (foun dā′shŭn). 1. Base upon which something rests or is begun. 2. Support.

fre′quent (frē′kwĕnt). Happening often.

fre quent' (frē kwĕnt'). To visit often. The man was known to *frequent* these parts.

fre'quent ly (frē'kwĕnt lĭ). Often. We visit the museum *frequently*.

friend'ship (frĕnd'shĭp). Warm liking; being friends.

fu'el (fū'ĕl). Anything that can be burned for heat.

fu'ri ous (fū'rĭ ŭs). 1. Filled with fierce anger. 2. Violent; as, a *furious* attack.

fur'nished (fûr'nĭsht). 1. Fitted out with what is needed. My aunt *furnished* the house richly. 2. Supplied. Father *furnished* the money for the trip.

fur'ther (fûr'~~th~~ĕr). 1. Still more. 2. To help on; as, to *further* a plan.

gen'er ous (jĕn'ĕr ŭs). Willing to give freely.

gen'ius (jēn'yŭs). 1. Very great natural power. 2. A person having great natural powers of mind.

gen'u ine (jĕn'ū ĭn). Real; true.

glid'er (glīd'ĕr). An airplane without an engine, depending on air currents for movement.

glo'ri ous (glō'rĭ ŭs). 1. Extremely bright; splendid. 2. Worthy of glory and honour; as, the *glorious* deeds of heroes.

grad'u al ly (grăd'ū ăl ĭ). Little by little.

grate'ful (grāt'fo͝ol). Thankful.

grief (grēf). Deep sorrow.

guar'an tee' (găr'ăn tē'). 1. To secure. 2. To promise to replace goods if they are not as described. We *guarantee* the watch for a year. 3. To answer for the debt of another. A friend will *guarantee* his tuition.

gym na'si um (jĭm nā'zĭ ŭm). Place fitted up for carrying on bodily exercises and athletics.

hap'pi ness (hăp'ĭ nĕs). Gladness.

hence (hĕns). 1. As a result of this; therefore. 2. From here; away. "Go *hence*!" said the prophet.

here aft'er (hēr ăf'tĕr). 1. From now on. 2. Time after death.

hes'i tate (hĕz'ĭ tāt). 1. To be uncertain about whether to do a thing or not. 2. To stop a moment. The speaker appeared to *hesitate*; then hurried on.

high'ly (hī'lĭ). 1. In an advanced way; lifted up to a great degree. 2. Strongly; as, *highly* seasoned meat.

hoarse (hōrs). Sounding rough and harsh.

hon'est ly (ŏn'ĕst lĭ). Fairly; uprightly; in an honest manner.

hon'es ty (ŏn'ĕs tĭ). Truthfulness.

ho ri'zon (hŏ rī'z'n). Line where the earth seems to meet the sky.

house'hold (hous'hōld). Home and its affairs.

hu'man (hū'măn). 1. Having to do with people. 2. Like a man. The figure had a *human* shape.

hum'ble (hŭm'b'l). 1. Lowly. 2. Not proud; meek; as, a *humble* attitude. 3. Very simple. Enter our *humble* dwelling.

hy'giene (hī'jēn). Study of the means of keeping well. We should follow the rules of *hygiene*.

i de'al (ī dē'ăl). 1. Perfect. 2. Idea of perfection toward which a person aims. She is a girl with an *ideal*.

ig'no rant (ĭg'nŏ rănt). 1. Not knowing. 2. Not educated; as, an *ignorant* person.

il'lus trate (ĭl'ŭs trāt). 1. To show by an example. 2. To decorate with pictures; as, to *illustrate* a book.

im me'di ate (ĭ mē'dĭ ĭt). 1. At once. 2. Direct; as, an *immediate* cause.

im me′di ate ly (ĭ mē′dĭ ĭt lĭ). At once; directly.

im mense′ (ĭ mĕns′). Huge; vast.

im′mi grant (ĭm′ĭ grănt). Person from a foreign country coming into another country to live.

im pa′tient (ĭm pā′shĕnt). Easily disturbed; fretful because of delay.

im port′ (ĭm pōrt′). To bring something into a country from a foreign land.

im′port (ĭm′pōrt). 1. An article brought into a country from without. 2. Meaning. What was the *import* of that look?

im por′tance (ĭm pôr′tăns). 1. Value. 2. Weight; necessity. He had matters of *importance* to attend to.

im pres′sion (ĭm prĕsh′ŭn). 1. Effect produced; idea or opinion given. What *impression* did the speech make upon you? 2. Mark; stamp. We saw the *impression* of his feet on the sand.

im prove′ment (ĭm prōōv′mĕnt). 1. Making a better condition. 2. Something adding value; as, *improvement* on a house.

in clud′ing (ĭn klōōd′ĭng). 1. Taking in as a part of a whole. 2. Containing. Their land is broad, *including* rich pastures.

in′come (ĭn′kŭm). Money that comes in from labour, business, or investments.

in creas′ing (ĭn krēs′ĭng). 1. Growing. 2. Growing larger in numbers. His family was *increasing*.

in′di cate (ĭn′dĭ kāt). Point out; show.

in dus′tri ous (ĭn dŭs′trĭ ŭs). Always busy; hard-working.

in′flu ence (ĭn′flōō ĕns). 1. Power to affect others. 2. To change by using influence. Do not let any one *influence* you to do what you think is wrong.

in formed′ (ĭn fôrmd′). Supplied with knowledge.

in quire′ (ĭn kwīr′). To ask.

in spec′tion (ĭn spĕk′shŭn). Looking over to find errors.

in′stance (ĭn′stăns). 1. Occasion. 2. Case or example. Please give me an *instance* to prove that you are right.

in′sti tute (ĭn′stĭ tūt). 1. To begin; to set up. 2. A tea was given at the Art *Institute*.

in struct′ (ĭn strŭkt′). 1. To teach. 2. To direct. We shall *instruct* him to take the next plane.

in struc′tion (ĭn strŭk′shŭn). 1. Teaching. We shall receive *instruction* from our teacher. 2. Directions; commands. What *instruction* did the officer leave?

in′stru ment (ĭn′strōō mĕnt). 1. Tool. 2. Means by which musical sound is produced; as, a wind *instrument*.

in′ter fere′ (ĭn′tĕr fēr′). 1. To go against; to hinder. 2. To meddle or take part unasked in the affairs of others.

in′tro duce′ (ĭn′trō dūs′). 1. To put in. 2. To make acquainted. 3. To present; as, to *introduce* a motion. 4. To bring into use; as, to *introduce* a fashion.

in ven′tor (ĭn vĕn′tĕr). Person who makes something new.

in ves′ti gate (ĭn vĕs′tĭ gāt). To look carefully and thoroughly into.

in vest′ment (ĭn vĕst′mĕnt). 1. Something that will yield profit in the future. 2. Laying out of money; as, a wise *investment*.

ir′ri gate (ĭr′ĭ gāt). To supply dry land with water by means of streams, canals, pipes, and so on.

ir′ri ga′tion (ĭr′ĭ gā′shŭn). Bringing water to dry land by means of ditches, canals, and so on.

is′sue (ĭsh′ū). 1. To print and circulate. 2. To come out. Water was said to *issue* from the rock. 3. To give out officially; as, to *issue* a statement.

i′tem (ī′tĕm). 1. An article in a group. 2. A piece of news. 3. Separate detail in an account or list. Meat and fish were *items* on the bill.

jack′et (jăk′ĕt). 1. A short coat. The *jacket* that goes with my suit is too tight for me. 2. Outer casing through which water is passed to keep temperature even; as, water *jacket* of an engine.

jan′i tor (jăn′ĭ tẽr). One who has care of buildings. Our school *janitor* keeps our classrooms clean and neat.

jour′nal (jûr′năl). 1. Newspaper or magazine. 2. A diary or record of events.

judg′ment (jŭj′mĕnt). 1. Ability to decide wisely. 2. *Law.* Giving a formal decision; as, to pronounce *judgment* on the criminal.

jus′ti fied (jŭs′tĭ fīd). Having reasons that prove one is right.

jus′ti fy (jŭs′tĭ fī). To prove one is right. See also **justified.**

king′dom (kĭng′dŭm). 1. Region. 2. Country under the rule of a king or queen. 3. A classification. Salt belongs to the mineral *kingdom.*

lab′o ra to′ry (lăb′ŏ rȧ tō′rĭ). Place where tests and experiments are made.

laun′dry (lôn′drĭ). 1. Place where clothes are washed and ironed. 2. Clothes sent to be washed.

le′gal (lē′găl). Permitted by law.

lei′sure (lē′zhẽr). Free; not busy; time not filled with work.

lib′er al (lĭb′ẽr ăl). 1. Broad in mind; not narrow. 2. Free; generous; as, *liberal* with his money. 3. As befitting a man who is free; as, a *liberal* education.

li′cence (lī′sĕns). 1. A paper giving the holder permission to do something. Last week I passed the test for my driver's *licence.* 2. Too great liberty. He uses too much *licence* in his actions. 3. Writer's irregularity in grammar, metre, etc.; as, poetic *licence.*

lim′it (lĭm′ĭt). 1. Farthest point to which a thing or person may go. 2. To set a limit. Her father means to *limit* her allowance.

lim′it ed (lĭm′ĭ tĕd). See **limit.**

lit′er ar′y (lĭt′ẽr ĕr′ĭ). Connected with the study and writing of books and literature.

lo ca′tion (lŏ kā′shŭn). Place where something is.

loss (lŏs). 1. Waste. 2. Parting with something of value. Anne was sad because of the *loss* of her dog. 3. Failure to keep; as, *loss* of one's health. 4. Defeat. The *loss* of one game did not discourage us.

lunch′eon (lŭn′chŭn). 1. Light meal in the middle of the day. 2. Any light meal between the three regular meals.

ma chin′er y (mȧ shēn′ẽr ĭ). 1. Machines. 2. Parts of machines. *Machinery* must be kept free from grit.

mag′a zine′ (măg′ȧ zēn′). 1. A publication which comes out weekly or monthly. 2. Place where powder, guns, and so on are stored. 3. Chamber for cartridges in a gun or rifle.

mag′ic (măj′ĭk). 1. Something startling which appears to be produced by unseen means. 2. Making things happen in secret ways. As

if by *magic*, a rabbit jumped from the hat.

main tain' (mān tān'). 1. To keep up. 2. To hold strongly; as, to *maintain* an opinion. 3. To support. He earns enough to *maintain* his family.

ma jor'i ty (mȧ jŏr'ĭ tĭ). A greater number.

man'age ment (măn'ĭj mĕnt). 1. Ability to direct skilfully. 2. Head of a business. The *management* put in new heating.

mean'time' (mēn'tīm'). Time between.

med'i cal (mĕd'ĭ kăl). Having to do with healing disease.

men'tal (mĕn'tăl). Of the mind.

mere (mēr). Only this and nothing else.

midst (mĭdst). 1. The middle of. 2. **In the midst of.** Surrounded by.

mild (mīld). 1. Gentle; moderate. 2. Warm; not severe; as, *mild* weather. 3. Soft, sweet; not sharp; as, *mild* cheese.

mir'ror (mĭr'ẽr). A looking glass, or any surface which reflects an image. The pool was a *mirror* for the trees and sky above it.

mis'sion ar'y (mĭsh'ŭn ĕr'ĭ). One who teaches religion to people in foreign lands. Our minister has gone as a *missionary* to Africa.

mis spell' (mĭs spĕl'). To spell wrongly.

mod'er ate (mŏd'ẽr ĭt). Not too little, not too much.

mod'er ate (mŏd'ẽr āt). To become milder. The weather usually *moderates* toward noon.

mod'est (mŏd'ĕst). 1. Not having too high an opinion of oneself. 2. Shy; proper; as, a *modest* girl. 3. Not great; as, a *modest* income.

mois'ture (mois'tūr). Wetness.

mon'o plane (mŏn'ō plān). An airplane with a single set of wings.

mos qui'to (mŭs kē'tō). Small thin insect whose bite causes itching.

mus'cles (mŭs''lz). The parts of the body which produce motion. The *muscles* of my arm are lame.

mu'si cal (mū'zĭ kăl). 1. Of or relating to music. 2. Liking and understanding music. Helen was very *musical*. 3. Pleasant sounding. She has a *musical* voice.

mu si'cian (mū zĭsh'ăn). A person who sings, plays, or writes music.

mys'ter y (mĭs'tẽr ĭ). Something not explained or understood.

nat'u ral ly (năt'ū răl ĭ). 1. Of course. 2. By nature. The girl was *naturally* kind-hearted.

ne ces'si ty (nē sĕs'ĭ tĭ). Need. Something one cannot get on without.

nerv'ous (nûr'vŭs). Easily excited or upset.

nev'er the less' (nĕv'ẽr ~~thē~~ lĕs'). Yet; however; in spite of that.

no'ble (nō'b'l). 1. Great in heart and mind. Lincoln had a *noble* character. 2. One high in rank, birth, or title.

non'sense (nŏn'sĕns). Foolish ways of talking or acting.

nor'mal (nôr'măl). 1. Usual; natural. 2. Of medium brightness; as, a *normal* child.

no'tion (nō'shŭn). 1. Belief. 2. General idea. I had no *notion* of his plans.

nu'mer ous (nū'mẽr ŭs). Very many.

o be'di ent (ō bē'dĭ ĕnt). 1. Willing to follow. 2. Doing what one is told; as, an *obedient* child.

ob jec'tion (ŏb jĕk'shŭn). Talking or acting against something.

o bliged' (ō blījd'). 1. Forced. 2. Helped out; as, *obliged* a friend.

ob serve' (ŏb zûrv'). 1. To practise. 2. To watch; to notice. 3. To celebrate a special occasion.

oc ca′sion (ŏ kā′zhŭn). 1 Time of happening; occurrence. 2. Event; as, a great *occasion*. 3. Cause. We do not know what would *occasion* a mistake of that kind.

oc′cu pa′tion (ok′ū pā′shŭn). 1. Business. 2. Living in or owning. Our new house will be ready for *occupation* in January.

oc′cu pied (ŏk′ū pīd). 1. Lived in. 2. Filled; as, *occupied* one's time.

oc cur′ (ŏ kûr′). 1. To take place. At what time did the accident *occur*? 2. To come into mind. An idea will no doubt *occur* to me. 3. Are found; appear. Many wild flowers of unusual kinds and colours *occur* in this region.

oc curred′ (ŏ kûrd′). See **occur.**

of fi′cial (ŏ fĭsh′ăl). 1. Approved by someone in power. 2. Having to do with an office; as, *official* dress. 3. Person who holds a public position; as, government *official*.

op′er a (ŏp′ĕr ȧ). 1. Art of musical drama. 2. Play in which actors sing their parts.

op′er ate (ŏp′ĕr āt). 1. To manage; to conduct. 2. To start or run; as, to *operate* a car. 3. The doctor decided to *operate* at once.

op′er at′ed (ŏp′ĕr āt′ĕd). Managed. See also **operate.**

op′er a′tion (ŏp′ĕr ā′shŭn). 1. Way in which something works. 2. *Arithmetic.* Addition, subtraction, division, and other work with figures. 3. Means by which doctors restore health to the human body, usually by cutting and use of instruments.

op′por tu′ni ty (ŏp′ŏr tū′nĭ tĭ). Chance.

op pose′ (ŏ pōz′). 1. To fight against; to resist. 2. To raise ideas against. I don't understand why you *oppose* my plan for raising money.

op′po si′tion (ŏp′ŏ zĭsh′ŭn). Fighting or feeling against something. There was great *opposition* to the plan.

or′ches tra (ôr′kĕs trȧ). 1. Group playing as a form of musical art. 2. A group of players on various musical instruments. 3. A front part of the main floor in a theatre.

or′di nar′y (ôr′dĭ nĕr′ĭ). 1. Common. 2. Usual; as, the *ordinary* fee. 3. Not very good; as, an *ordinary* quality of goods.

or′gan ize (ôr′găn īz). 1. To gather separate things or people into a working order. 2. To arrange in special order; as, to *organize* one's notes.

or′gan ized (ôr′găn īzd). Arranged in order. See also **organize.**

o rig′i nal (ŏ rĭj′ĭ năl). 1. Able to think up new things. 2. Earliest; first; as, *original* cause of something. 3. New; as, *original* idea.

oth′er wise′ (ŭth′ĕr wīz′). 1. If that were not so. 2. Differently. 3. In other ways. *Otherwise*, she is very pretty.

oys′ter (ois′tĕr). Soft gray shellfish, with shell in two parts.

pam′phlet (păm′flĕt). Small paper book.

par′a chute (păr′ȧ shōōt). A sort of umbrella used to descend safely from an airplane.

par tic′u lar (pĕr tĭk′ū lĕr). 1. Special; as apart from others. 2. Individual; separate from the rest. 3. Careful about details. 4. Wanting things just right; as, *particular* about one's food.

part′ners (pärt′nĕrz). 1. Members of a firm. Mr. Smith and Mr. Taylor have been *partners* in their company for a long time. 2. Two people who dance or play together. All the boys chose *partners* for a grand march.

pat′ent (păt′ĕnt). 1. Paper from the government allowing the holder the sole right to make or sell something he has invented. 2. To apply for and receive such a paper from the government; as, to *patent* an invention.

pe cul′iar (pē kūl′yēr). Odd; queer.

per cent (pēr sĕnt). 1. Amount or number measured by hundreds. 2. An interest of six *per cent* means six cents out of every dollar.

per′fect ly (pûr′fĕkt lĭ). 1. Without error or fault; in an exact manner. 2. Completely; wholly. The apple is *perfectly* sound.

per formed′ (pĕr fôrmd′). 1. Did. 2. Carried out; as, *performed* a duty. 3. Did an act requiring special skill; acted on the stage, played or sang.

per mit′ted (pĕr mĭt′ĕd). Allowed to happen. The teacher *permitted* us to talk in low voices.

per′son al (pûr′sŭn ăl). 1. Of oneself and no one else; as, *personal* affairs. 2. Belonging to the body or mind; as, one's *personal* appearance. 3. Referring to a person in a slighting way; as, *personal* remarks. 4. *Grammar.* *She* is a *personal* pronoun.

per′son al ly (pûr′sŭn ăl ĭ). 1. By oneself; not helped by others. 2. In person. I shall call on him *personally.*

pho′to graph (fō′tō gråf). Picture made with a camera; a likeness.

phys′i cal (fĭz′ĭ kăl). Of the body.

pierce (pērs). To make a hole in; to prick.

pol′i cy (pŏl′ĭ sĭ). 1. Plan; course of action. 2. Written agreement with an insurance company.

pop′u lar (pŏp′ū lĕr). 1. Pleasing to many people. 2 Of and for the common people; as, *popular* vote. 3. Easy for average person to understand; common; as, *popular* music.

por′tion (pōr′shŭn). 1. Part. 2. Share. The father gave him his *portion* of the money.

pos′i tive (pŏz′ĭ tĭv). 1. Firm; definite. 2. Sure. I am *positive* that I saw a light in the distance. 3. When glass is rubbed with silk, *positive* electricity is formed.

post pone′ (pōst pōn′). To put off until a later time.

poul′try (pōl′trĭ). Domestic birds, such as chickens and ducks.

pov′er ty (pŏv′ĕr tĭ). 1. State of being poor and needy; wanting the comforts of life. 2. Lack of something needful. The *poverty* of the soil made crops poor. 3. Not enough of something; as, *poverty* of brains.

prac′ti cal (prăk′tĭ kăl). 1. Fitted for service. 2. Inclined to do things rather than merely think about them; as, a *practical* man. 3. Useful.

prac′ti cal ly (prăk′tĭ kăl ĭ). 1. Almost wholly. 2. In actual practice. That vase may be used *practically* as well as for an ornament.

prai′rie (prâr′ĭ). Level or rolling grassland without trees. Many cattle roam wild on our western *prairie.*

preach′er (prēch′ĕr). One who preaches; a minister. The *preacher* of our church delivered a very fine sermon this morning.

pre ferred′ (prē fûrd′). Liked better than; chosen instead of.

prep′a ra′tion (prĕp′ȧ rā′shŭn). 1. The act of making ready. 2. Special food, medicine, or mixture; as, a druggist's *preparation.*

pre pared′ (prē pârd′). 1. Made ready. 2. Made something. Grace *prepared* a fine meal.

pres'ence (prĕz'ĕns). 1. Being in a certain place. 2. Nearness.

pre serve' (prē zûrv'). 1. To can, pickle, or similarly prepare foods for future use. 2. To shield; to keep safe. 3. To keep as it is; as, to *preserve* a memory. 4. Place where fish or game are kept.

pri'vate (prī'vĭt). 1. Not public; holding no public office. 2. Of a single person; as, *private* affairs. 3. Secret. 4. Common soldier.

priv'i lege (prĭv'ĭ lĭj). Right granted as especial favour.

prob'a ble (prŏb'ȧ b'l). Likely to be true.

pro ceed' (prō sēd'). 1. To go on. 2. To move forward; to advance.

proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs). 1. Actions involved in producing a result. The *process* of getting the child dressed took forever. 2. Advance; moving forward. In *process* of time, we shall get used to it.

pro duc'tion (prō dŭk'shŭn). 1. The getting out of products; manufacturing. 2. A work of art, as a play, book, picture, and so on. The *production* made money for the producer.

pro fes'sor (prō fĕs'ĕr). A teacher in a college or advanced school.

prof'it a ble (prŏf'ĭt ȧ b'l). Bringing in gain or profit.

pro mo'tion (prō mō'shŭn). 1. Advance in business. 2. Advance in grade.

prompt (prŏmpt). Quick; done at once; on time.

prompt'ly (prŏmpt'lĭ). See **prompt.**

pro pel'ler (prō pĕl'ẽr). A revolving hub with blades, used for starting and moving boats and airplanes.

prop'er ly (prŏp'ẽr lĭ). Correctly; suitably.

prop'er ty (prŏp'ẽr tĭ). Wealth; things owned, as land, houses, goods.

pro pose' (prō pōz'). 1. To intend. 2. To suggest; as, to *propose* a trip. 3. To make an offer of marriage.

pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt). 1. Act of looking forward; outlook for the future. 2. To search for; as, to *prospect* for gold.

pros'per ous (prŏs'pẽr ŭs). Having success; thriving.

pro'test (prō'tĕst). Objection; complaint.

pro test' (prō tĕst'). 1. To declare firmly. I *protest* that I am innocent. 2. To make a formal objection against.

pro vid'ed (prō vīd'ĕd). 1. Gave to; allowed. 2. On condition that. I shall buy the farm, *provided* you agree.

pro vi'sion (prō vĭzh'ŭn). 1. Providing for; supplying; furnishing. 2. Condition. There is one *provision* to the sale. **Provisions.** Stock; supply. We have *provisions* to last over Sunday.

pub'li ca'tion (pŭb'lĭ kā'shŭn). 1. Any book, magazine, or newspaper offered for sale. 2. Making something known. That news is not for *publication.*

pub'lish (pŭb'lĭsh). 1. To print for sale or to give out. 2. To make known; as, to *publish* a fact.

pun'ish ment (pŭn'ĭsh mĕnt). Something a person suffers for doing wrong.

pur'chased (pûr'chĭsd). Bought.

pur sue' (pẽr sū'). 1. To follow; to carry out; as, to *pursue* a course. 2. To chase. The soldiers will *pursue* the enemy until they overtake them.

qual'i ty (kwŏl'ĭ tĭ). 1. Kind; grade. 2. Trait; as, the *quality* of kindness. 3. Excellence; as, *quality* of wool.

quan′ti ties (kwŏn′tĭ tĭz). 1. Amounts. 2. Great numbers; as, *quantities* of berries.

quan′ti ty (kwŏn′tĭ tĭ). Amount of. See also **quantities.**

quo ta′tion (kwō tā′shŭn). Something repeated word for word from a book or from a conversation.

quote (kwōt). 1. To name the price of. 2. To repeat word for word.

read′i ly (rĕd′ĭ lĭ). 1. Cheerfully; with no objection. 2. Quickly.

re′al ize (rē′ăl īz). 1. To gain; to obtain. 2. To understand. The boys *realize* how dangerous it is to play ball in the street. 3. To turn property into money. He will *realize* a good sum on the house.

rea′son a ble (rē′z'n *ȧ* b'l). 1. Sensible. 2. Fair; just; as, a *reasonable* solution. 3. Not too much; as, a *reasonable* price.

reb′els (rĕb′ĕlz). Persons who fight against authority. All the *rebels* were taken to prison.

re bels′ (rē bĕlz′). Fights against law or authority. The leader of the strike is telling why he *rebels* against the management.

re call′ (rē kôl′). 1. To remember. 2. To call back; as, to *recall* a messenger.

re′cent (rē′sĕnt). In time just past.

rec′og nize (rĕk′ŏg nīz). 1. To admit. 2. To know again. 3. To perceive; as, to *recognize* talent. 4. To own as true; as, *recognize* a claim. 5. To allow to be heard. The chairman should *recognize* the speaker.

re duce′ (rē dūs′). 1. To make smaller or less. 2. *Arithmetic.* Can you *reduce* the fraction to its lowest terms?

re duc′tion (rē dŭk′shŭn). Did he make you any *reduction* in price?

re fer′ (rē fûr′). 1. To draw attention to. In speaking of birds of prey, I *refer* to the eagle. 2. To direct someone to look for information. I must *refer* you to the dictionary.

re ferred′ (rē fûrd′). See **refer.**

re fused′ (rē fūzd′). 1. Would not do something. 2. Declined. He *refused* the cake.

reg′is ter (rĕj′ĭs tẽr). 1. To enter one's name in a list. 2. To show; as, to *register* fear. 3. To record in a post office; as, to *register* a letter. 4. Opening for letting heat into a room.

reg′u lar ly (rĕg′ū lẽr lĭ). 1. Over and over in the same way. 2. Usually. 3. Evenly, as to size and spacing. He placed the trees *regularly* along the walk.

reg′u late (rĕg′ū lāt). 1. To control; to govern. 2. To fix so as to run well; as, to *regulate* a clock.

re lease′ (rē lēs′). 1. To let out. 2. To set free; as, to *release* prisoners.

re li′a ble (rē lī′*ȧ* b'l). Fit to be trusted or depended upon.

re lieve′ (rē lēv′). 1. To reduce; to make less. 2. To free. May I *relieve* you of your bag? 3. To take another's place; as, to *relieve* a guard.

re li′gious (rē lĭj′ŭs). Pious; devout. Most *religious* persons do a great deal of good for other people.

re main′ing (rē man′ĭng). 1. Left behind or over. The dog ate the *remaining* chops. 2. Staying. The two girls were *remaining* at home. 3. Being unchanged. *Remaining* calm, the girl aimed the gun.

re mark′a ble (rē mär′k*ȧ* b'l). Unusual, worthy of being noticed.

rem′e dy (rĕm′ē dĭ). 1. Means of curing. 2. To make better; as, to *remedy* a loss.

ren′der (rĕn′dẽr). 1. To give. 2. To melt in order to clear; as, to

render lard. 3. To deliver; as, to *render* an account. 4. To furnish; as, to *render* aid.

re new′ (rē nū′). 1. To repeat; to begin again. 2. To continue for a new period; as, to *renew* a subscription. 3. To make new; to replace.

re place′ (rē plās′). 1. To put back. 2. To fill the place of; as, to *replace* a lost article.

re plied′ (rē plīd′). Answered a question orally or by letter. He *replied* to my letter at once.

re ply′ing (rē plī′ĭng). Answering. See also **replied.**

rep′re sent′ (rĕp′rē zĕnt′). 1. To stand for. 2. To show a likeness of. This scene is supposed to *represent* the gold rush. 3. To act or speak for. The members *represent* their respective constituencies.

rep′u ta′tion (rĕp′ū tā′shŭn). 1. Good name; one's place in public esteem. 2. What others think about a person. She has a fine *reputation.*

re quired′ (rē kwīrd′). 1. Needed. 2. Ordered; commanded. We were *required* to be at home before dark.

re quire′ment (rē kwīr′mĕnt). Need; necessity.

re sem′ble (rē zĕm′b'l). To look or be like. The twins *resemble* their father.

re sponse′ (rē spŏns′). 1. Acting as though affected by something. 2. Answer. He made a favourable *response* to my request.

re spon′si ble (rē spŏn′sĭ b'l). 1. Held as reason for. 2. Worthy of trust; as, a *responsible* person.

re′tail (rē′tāl). Selling in small amounts.

re tain′ (rē tān′). 1. To keep. 2. To hold in mind; as, to *retain* an idea.

re treat′ (rē trēt′). 1. Safe place of rest or refuge. 2. To go back. The army made a hasty *retreat.*

ru′ral (rŏŏr′ăl). Of the country.

sac′ri fice (săk′rĭ fīs). 1. Giving up one thing for another. 2. Loss; as, to sell at a *sacrifice.*

sac′ri fice (săk′rĭ fīz). 1. To give up; as, to *sacrifice* one's time. 2. To make an offering; as, to *sacrifice* a lamb.

sal′mon (săm′ŭn). 1. Large fish with pinkish flesh. 2. A yellowish-pink colour.

san′i tar′y (săn′ĭ tĕr′ĭ). 1. Pure; free from germs. 2. Favourable to health.

sat′is fac′tion (săt′ĭs făk′shŭn). Feeling of contentment; pleasure.

sat′is fac′to ry (săt′ĭs făk′tō rĭ). Filling a need or hope; pleasing.

scale (skāl). 1. A series of steps ranging from smaller to larger. 2. To climb; as, to *scale* a wall. 3. *Music.* Series of notes going up or down in pitch. 4. Small, flat, hard piece of skin on the outside of a fish or snake. 5. One of the two dishes of a balance.

scarce (skârs). 1. Not plentiful. 2. Hard to get. Fruit is *scarce.*

scarce′ly (skârs′lĭ). 1. Hardly. 2. Very nearly not; as, *scarcely* breathed.

sched′ule (skĕd′ūl). 1. Plan for work or study. It is a good idea to keep to a regular *schedule.* 2. Timetable for trains. The train arrived according to *schedule.*

scheme (skēm). 1. Plan or idea for a project. 2. To plan or plot.

sec′re tar′y (sĕk′rē tĕr′ĭ). 1. A person who attends to letters and records in a business house. My uncle has a private *secretary.* 2. A writing desk which has a place in the top for books.

se cure′ (sē kūr′). 1. Safe. 2. To get. He must *secure* a new outfit. 3. To fasten; as, to *secure* a latch.

seize (sēz). 1. To grasp. He tried to *seize* the dog's collar to keep him from running away. 2. To take possession of; as, to *seize* a fort.

se lect′ed (sĕ lĕkt′ĕd). 1. Chose. 2. Chosen after considerable thought. The picture *selected* was painted by a young artist.

se lec′tion (sĕ lĕk′shŭn). 1. Choice. Their *selection* of pictures for the classroom suited everyone. 2. Piece of music, poem, story, and so on He played a *selection* by Bach.

sen′iors (sēn′yẽrz). 1. The *seniors* will graduate tomorrow. 2. Older; as, *seniors* in age.

sen′si ble (sĕn′sĭ b'l). 1. Wise; having good sense. 2. Aware. I am *sensible* of your goodness.

se′ri ous ly (sēr′ĭ ŭs lĭ). 1. Badly; dangerously. 2. Gravely; thoughtfully. The girl looked *seriously* at me. 3. Not joking. *Seriously*, I believe we should be more careful.

se vere′ (sĕ vēr′). 1. Extreme; hard to endure. 2. Grave; serious; as, a *severe* manner. 3. Harsh; strict. Her parents were *severe* with her.

ship′ment (shĭp′mĕnt). Transportation of goods; also the goods shipped.

ship′ping (shĭp′ĭng). 1. Sending from one place to another by train, boat, truck, and so on. 2. Ships gathered in a single place; as, the *shipping* in a harbour.

shop′ping (shŏp′ĭng). Visiting stores to look at or buy goods. My sister likes to go *shopping* for clothes.

short′age (shôr′tĭj). A lack in amount; insufficient supply.

sim′i lar (sĭm′ĭ lẽr). Like; alike.

sin cere′ (sĭn sēr′). 1. Real; genuine. 2. Honest.

sit′u a′tion (sĭt′ū ā′shŭn). 1. State; condition. 2. Position. The *situation* was unpleasant. 3. Job. My sister likes her new *situation*.

sketch (skĕch). 1. A rough drawing. He drew a *sketch* to show us how the ship was built. 2. Short piece of writing, story or play. 3. To draw roughly. I like to watch an artist *sketch* the outline for a painting.

skil′ful (skĭl′fo͝ol). Expert; displaying great ability.

skilled (skĭld). Having training and ability.

so ci′e ty (sŏ sī′ĕ tĭ). 1. Companionship; association with. I enjoy the *society* of musicians. 2. We belong to a debating *society*. 3. People in general; as, changing *society*. 4. Any part of a community with particular standards of behaviour; as, fashionable *society*.

sole (sōl). 1. Only. 2. Under part of the foot. 3. Under part of a shoe. I need a new *sole* on my boot. 4. To fit with a new under part. Can you *sole* this for me by Monday?

solve (sŏlv). To clear up; to find the answer to.

some′what′ (sŭm′hwŏt′). A little; slightly.

soul (sōl). 1. Person; human being. 2. The spiritual part of a person, which thinks, feels, and controls the body. I'm with you, body and *soul*. 3. Spirit. My grandmother was the *soul* of kindness.

spo′ken (spō′kĕn). Said aloud.

stom′ach (stŭm′ăk). 1. Organ of the body which receives and digests food.

stor′age (stōr′ĭj). Safekeeping in a special place.

strict′ly (strĭkt′lĭ). 1. Carefully; closely; severely. 2. Exactly. That statement is *strictly* true.

strug′gle (strŭg″l). 1. Great effort. 2. Fight against odds. It was a *struggle* to win the game.

stu'pid (stū'pĭd). 1. Dull in mind. 2. In a deadened state.

sub'ma rine' (sŭb'mȧ rēn'). Underwater boat.

sub'ma rine' (sŭb'mȧ rēn'). Under the surface of the water; as, *submarine* plants.

sub mit' (sŭb mĭt'). 1. To give in to power; to yield. I refuse to *submit* to all his commands. 2. To refer to another's judgment. *Submit* your question to an authority.

sub mit'ted (sŭb mĭt'ĕd). See **submit.**

suc ceed'ed (sŭk sēd'ĕd). 1. Obtained good results in doing something. 2. Followed. Dinner *succeeded* the speeches. 3. Brought the desired result. The plot *succeeded.*

sug gest'ed (sŭ jĕst'ĕd). Proposed; brought an idea to someone's mind.

suit'a ble (sūt'ȧ b'l). 1. Fitted for a special need. 2. Proper.

su'per in tend'ent (sū'pĕr ĭn tĕn'dĕnt). A person who directs or oversees.

sup plied' (sŭ plīd'). 1. Provided with. We are *supplied* with enough pencils to last a year. 2. Filled a need. Turnips *supplied* food for the cows. 3. Filled in. George *supplied* the missing word.

sup plies' (sŭ plīz'). Stores of goods; quantities of something.

sur'geon (sûr'jŭn). Doctor who performs operations.

sus pect' (sŭs pĕkt'). 1. To believe to be so; to think likely. 2. To believe guilty; to distrust. He always seems to *suspect* me.

sym'pa thy (sĭm'pȧ thĭ). 1. Pity. 2. Sharing another's trouble or sadness.

tal'ent (tăl'ĕnt). Gift of doing some special thing well.

tel'e gram (tĕl'ē grăm). Message sent in code over electric wire.

tel'e graph (tĕl'ē gråf). 1. Instrument for sending messages in code electrically. 2. To send a telegram.

tempt (tĕmpt). 1. To attract; to lure. 2. To lead someone to do wrong. He tried to *tempt* me to run away.

term (tûrm). Part of a school year.

ter'ri to'ry (tĕr'ĭ tō'rĭ). 1. Part of Canada not yet admitted as a province. 2. An extent of land. Ranches occupy immense *territory.*

thor'ough (thûr'ō). 1. Painstaking; careful. 2. Complete; nothing left out.

threat (thrĕt). 1. Cause of harm coming to something. 2. Vow to do something to harm or injure a person. The *threat* of the gangster was to get his man.

threat'ened (thrĕt''nd). 1. Promised to harm. 2. Gave warning of evil to come. It *threatened* to be a tornado.

through out' (thro͞o out'). 1. All through. 2. In every part.

to bog'gan (tŏ bŏg'ăn). A long narrow sled without runners, curved up in front. We had a lot of fun with our *toboggan* last winter.

trans ferred' (trănz fûrd'). 1. Carried from one place to another. 2. Passed from one person to another. He *transferred* the title to his son.

treat'ment (trēt'mĕnt). 1. Care by a doctor. 2. Way of handling an idea; as, *treatment* of a subject. 3. Way of acting toward another. He deserved better *treatment.*

trimmed (trĭmd). 1. Adorned. Mother had her hat *trimmed* with flowers. 2. Clipped away dead parts; as, *trimmed* the plants. 3. Made smooth and neat. The barber *trimmed* my hair.

trol′ley (trŏl′ĭ). Overhead pulley that moves against an electric wire to run a streetcar.

type′writ′er (tīp′rīt′ẽr). I wrote a neat letter on my *typewriter*.

u′ni ver′si ty (ū′nĭ vûr′sĭ tĭ). Place where highest branches of learning are taught, as medicine, business, law, etc. My brother graduated from a large *university* last June.

un pleas′ant (ŭn plĕz′ănt). Not pleasing.

un u′su al (ŭn ū′zhŏŏ ăl). Not common; rare.

ur′ban (ûr′băn). Having to do with a city.

urge (ûrj). 1. To beg earnestly. 2. To drive; to force. They *urge* the cattle homeward.

ur′gent (ûr′jĕnt). Pressing; calling for instant attention.

va ri′e ty (vȧ rī′ĕ tĭ). 1. Of different kinds. 2. A special sort. We grew a pansy of unusual *variety* in our garden last spring.

var′i ous (vâr′ĭ ŭs). 1. Several; different; as, *various* sorts. 2. Changeable; not always the same. His ideas on the subject were many and *various*.

var′y (vâr′ĭ). 1. To change. 2. To differ. The two lots *vary* greatly.

vast (vȧst). Very broad and large.

ven′ture (vĕn′t͡ʃûr). 1. A bold, risky undertaking. 2. To dare; as, to *venture* to fly.

verse (vûrs). 1. One line of poetry. We sang the first *verse* of "The Maple Leaf Forever." 2. Poetry in general. Most people enjoy a good book of verse. 3. Short part of a chapter in the Bible. He repeated a *verse* of Scripture.

vi′o lin′ (vī′ō lĭn′). A musical instrument. The boy lifted his bow and played a waltz on his *violin*.

vir′tue (vûr′t͡ʃū). Uprightness; a good moral quality. Honesty is a *virtue* I admire.

vis′i ble (vĭz′ĭ b′l). Able to be seen.

vi′sion (vĭzh′ŭn). 1. Seeing with the imagination; foresight. 2. Power of seeing. 3. Something seen in a dream or trance. The prophet had a *vision*.

vi′ta min (vī′tȧ mĭn). Substance found in food and necessary for health and growth.

vol′ume (vŏl′ûm). 1. Amount; bulk. 2. Space measured by cubic inches and feet; as, *volume* of a jar. 3. *Music.* Depth and fullness. 4. A book.

wag′es (wāj′ĕz). Payment for work.

wealth (wĕlth). 1. Riches. 2. Large amount. There is a *wealth* of talent in our school.

weap′on (wĕp′ŭn). 1. Means by which one fights something. 2. Instrument of fighting, as gun, sword, and so on.

wed′ding (wĕd′ĭng). The marriage ceremony. My sister had her *wedding* in the church.

whole′sale′ (hōl′sāl′). Having to do with the selling of goods in large amounts, usually to merchants who will sell the goods at retail; as, a *wholesale* grocer.

whole′some (hōl′sŭm). 1. Good for the health. 2. Sane; normal; as, *wholesome* surroundings.

wis′dom (wĭz′dŭm). Knowledge and good judgment.

wrapped (răpt). Covered; enclosed. The baby was *wrapped* in wool.

youth (yo͞oth). 1. Young man. 2. Young people. The *youth* of our land is enthusiastic. 3. Time between childhood and manhood or womanhood.

Rules to Help You to Spell

Here is a summary of the rules you have learned in *My Spelling*.

1. Plurals

These rules will help you to spell plural words:

1. Most words add **s** to the root forms without any change. Examples: **barn, barns; garden, gardens.**

2. Words ending in **sh**, **ch**, **ss**, **x**, and **z** usually add **es** to form the plural. Examples: **bush, bushes; church, churches; kiss, kisses; box, boxes; buzz, buzzes.**

3. Words ending in a consonant and **y** change the **y** to **i** and add **es**. Examples: **party, parties; fly, flies.**

4. Some words ending in **f** change the **f** to **v** and add **es**. Examples: **calf, calves; thief, thieves.**

5. Some singular words have different words for their plural forms. Examples: **man, men; mouse, mice; goose, geese.**

2. Possessives

These rules will help you to write possessives to show ownership:

1. Singular nouns form the possessive by adding an apostrophe and **s**. Example: **pilot's record.**

2. Plural nouns which end in **s** add only an apostrophe to form the possessive. Example: **aviators' uniforms.**

3. Plural nouns which do not end in **s** add the apostrophe and **s** to form the possessive. Example: **men's club.**

3. Contractions

A word or phrase which has been shortened by leaving out some of the letters is called a *contraction*. An apostrophe is used to show that the letters have been omitted. Examples: **won't (will not), o'clock (of the clock).**

4. Capitals

Some rules to help you to capitalize words correctly:

1. The beginning of a sentence is always capitalized. Example: **The** day was bright and sunny.

2. The names of the holidays are capitalized. **Examples: Christmas, Valentine's Day.**

3. The names of the months of the year and the days of the week are capitalized. Examples: **January, Monday.**

4. The names of countries are capitalized. Examples: **United States, Great Britain.**

5. When you write the name of a particular avenue or street, capitalize the words **avenue** and **street.** Examples: **Fifth Avenue, Oak Street.**

6. The abbreviations **Mr.** and **Mrs.** are always capitalized and followed by a period. Examples: **Mr. Callahan, Mrs. Perry.**

7. The names of the deity are capitalized. Examples: **God, Saviour.**

8. The word **liberal** is capitalized when it refers to the Liberal party. Example: The **Liberal** party lost the election.

9. When words like **senator** and **major** are used as titles with a person's name, they are capitalized. Example: **Major** Watts distinguished himself in action.

10. We capitalize the words **parliament, buildings, senate, supreme,** and **court** when referring to the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, the Canadian Senate, and the Supreme Court of Canada.

5. *Letters and Syllables*

The *vowels* are **a, e, i, o, u,** and sometimes **y** and **w.** The other letters are *consonants.*

Two vowels written together often have the sound of a single vowel. Examples: In **brain** the **ai** has the sound of **ā.** In **eagle** the **ea** has the sound of **ē,** but in **bread** it has the sound of **ĕ.**

This rule will help you with the hard **ei** and **ie** words: **I comes before e except after c or when sounded like a, as in neighbour and weigh.**

A *syllable* is a word or part of a word which has one vowel sound and is spoken as a unit. Examples: **boy** is a one-syllable word; **chil dren** is a two-syllable word; **or na ment** is a three-syllable word.

In every word of two or more syllables one syllable is given more emphasis than the other. This extra emphasis is called

***accent*, and is shown in the dictionary by an *accent mark* (′).** Example: In **meet′ ing** the first syllable is accented.

Most words have only one accented syllable, but some have more than one. Example: **in′ for ma′ tion**. The accent which is the heavier is called the *primary accent*. The other accent is called the *secondary accent*.

In your dictionary each word is respelled according to its pronunciation. The vowels are marked according to their sounds, and the accented syllables are shown. The marks for the vowel sounds are called *diacritical marks*. Example: **photograph (fō′tō gråf)**.

The two words at the top of each dictionary page are called *guide words*. The guide words are the first and last words defined on the page. They help you to locate the words on that particular page.

6. *Suffixes and Prefixes*

A letter or a syllable added to a word to form a new word is called a *suffix*. Some suffixes are **s, es, ed, ing, er, est, ly, ful, able, ible, ment, ive, ance, ence, ion, tion, ition, ation, sion, ous, ious, less,** and **al**. Sometimes a word will have two suffixes. Example: **respectfully**.

These rules will help you to add the suffixes **ed** and **ing** to root words.

1. Many words are formed by adding **ed** and **ing** without any change. Examples: **furnish, furnished, furnishing.**

2. Words ending in silent **e** drop the **e** before adding **ed** and **ing.** Examples: **move, moved, moving.**

3. Words ending in a consonant and **y** change the **y** to **i** before adding **ed**, but do not make any change before adding **ing**. Examples: **deny, denied, denying.**

4. Words ending in a vowel and **y** add **ed** and **ing** without making any other change. Examples: **delay, delayed, delaying.**

These rules will help you to add the suffix **ly**:

1. Words ending in a consonant and **y** change the **y** to **i** before adding **ly**. Example: **easy, easily.**

2. Words ending in **ble** usually drop the **le** and add **ly**. Example: **possible, possibly.**

3. Most other words add the ly without making any other change. Example: clear, clearly.

This rule will help you to add the suffix **ment:**

Most words ending in silent **e** keep the **e** before adding **ment.** Example: **achievement.** There are a few important exceptions in which the **e** is dropped. Examples: **acknowledgment, judgment.**

These general rules will help you, too:

1. Words ending in final **e** usually drop the **e** before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. Examples: **cease, ceasing.**

2. Words ending in a consonant and **y** do not change the **y** to **i** before adding suffixes beginning with **i.** Example: **specify, specifying.**

3. Words of one syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel double the final consonant before adding suffixes which begin with a vowel. Examples: **ship, shipped, shipping.**

4. Words of two or more syllables which are accented on the last syllable and which end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel double the final consonant before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. Examples: **refer, referred, referring.**

A syllable placed before a word to change its meaning is called **a** *prefix.* Some prefixes are **im, un, in, co, dis, inter.**

7. *Special Words*

Compound words are made by writing two small words together to make one larger word. Examples: **newspaper, somebody.**

A *root word* is the root, or beginning word, from which another word is made. **Play** is the root word of **plays, played,** and **playing.**

Words that come from other words are called *derived words.* **Suitable** is derived from **suit; advertisement** from **advertise.** Sometimes the spelling of the root word is slightly changed in the derived word.

A word having almost the same meaning as another word is called a *synonym.* Examples: **replied, answered; accurate, exact.**

A word that is opposite in meaning to another word is called an *antonym.* Examples: **private, public; good, bad.**

Words that are pronounced alike but which are spelled in different ways and have different meanings are called *homonyms.* Examples: **knew, new; steel, steal; deer, dear.**

Abbreviations You Should Know

Names of the Provinces and Territories of Canada with Their Abbreviations

Alberta = **Alta.**
British Columbia = **B.C.**
Manitoba = **Man.**
New Brunswick = **N.B.**
Newfoundland = **Nfld.**
Northwest Territories = **N.W.T.**
Nova Scotia = **N.S.**
Ontario = **Ont.**
Prince Edward Island = **P.E.I.**
Quebec = **P.Q.**
Saskatchewan = **Sask.**
Yukon Territory = **Y.T.**

Months of the Year

January = **Jan.**
February = **Feb.**
March = **Mar.**
April = **Apr.**
May
June
July
August = **Aug.**
September = **Sept.**
October = **Oct.**
November = **Nov.**
December = **Dec.**

The Days of the Week

Monday = **Mon.**
Tuesday = **Tues.**
Wednesday = **Wed.**
Thursday = **Thurs.**
Friday = **Fri.**
Saturday = **Sat.**
Sunday = **Sun.**

Dictation Exercises

The paragraphs below contain some of the words which pupils in the seventh grade find hardest to spell. Listen carefully when your teacher reads an exercise to you a sentence at a time. Write each sentence. Correct your exercise by comparing it with the copy in the book. Study again the words you misspell.

PERFECT SCORE 15

1. When I read a **popular magazine**, the colourful pages of **advertising** spread like a **banquet** sometimes cause my **stomach** to want the good things pictured there. The wide **variety** of **articles** advertised appeals to both **rural** and **urban** readers. This helps **to develop** trade and to keep the great **freight** lines busy carrying **an enormous quantity** of foods. **Business** has learned that it is **profitable** to advertise.

PERFECT SCORE 15

2. By **applying** our **knowledge** of **science** to everyday living we have greatly **increased** our **leisure** time. We now enjoy greater freedom from **disease** and depend less upon **medicine** as a **remedy to relieve** our **physical** pains. We are **familiar** with the laws of health and prefer to **observe** them rather than to spend time in a **hospital**. We do not want sickness to **interfere** with the **ordinary** duties of life.

PERFECT SCORE 10

3. Every Canadian **citizen** should **appreciate** more fully the **privilege** of casting his **ballot** on election day. This right is **a guarantee** that each citizen shall have a part in his **government**. Instead of trying to avoid this duty for which he is responsible, the good citizen will **exercise** his **authority** as a voter to **preserve majority** rule.

PERFECT SCORE 20

4. Bob has just made his **schedule** of studies for the **second term**. He has a **genuine** interest in **electricity** and has **definite** plans for his future work. Bob's father is an **employee** in a great **electrical** company and his **advice** is **especially** helpful to Bob. Almost without **exception** Bob has received **excellent** marks. He knows it is **necessary** to be **thorough** in his work, since he wishes **to**

enter **college** at the end of his **senior** year in high school. **His principal** says Bob has **original** ideas and a **sincere** desire to **succeed.**

PERFECT SCORE 20

5. This morning I went to the **dentist.** I knew it would be an **unpleasant experience,** but I felt the **necessity** to **proceed.** The **presence** of the dentist did not make me **nervous,** but I did not like the **numerous** things he did before pulling my tooth. **Meanwhile** he tried to **entertain** me with stories, but I did not feel it was an **occasion** for too much talking. Finally he came toward me with an **official** air, as if he had made some important **decision,** and on the first **attempt** he lifted the aching tooth without **error** out of my mouth. The pain was not **extreme,** and almost **immediately** I climbed from the chair. **Cordially** the dentist invited me to be seated, but I thanked him for his **generous** offer and hurried home to receive the **sympathy** of my mother.

PERFECT SCORE 15

6. Sara has a **talent** for music. At school she plays the **violin** in the **orchestra,** and at church she sings in the young people's **choir.** She plays well and learns music without **difficulty.** Recently a group of young **musicians** gave a **benefit entertainment** for a local **society,** and Sara received a **certificate** for her playing. **Usually** she listens to grand **opera** over the radio on Saturday afternoon. She realizes that **appreciation** of the best in music **is** an important part of her **equipment** for a concert **career.**

Brain-Teasers

The following words have been found hard for boys and girls and adults to spell. When you want to test your spelling ability or have a spell-down at school, you may use this list of words.

accommodation	communique	guardian	occasionally	righteous
analysis	conscientious	inflammable	parallel	scissors
apparel	conveniently	jardiniere	penitentiary	siege
baccalaureate	coupon	lacquer	phosphorus	souvenir
bombardier	croquet	leopard	pigeon	stationery
canyon	dessert	liquor	precipice	supersede
cauliflower	discipline	menagerie	ration	technician
chamois	enthusiasm	millionaire	rendezvous	trough
chauffeur	exquisite	mischievous	rhubarb	villain
christen	grippe	mucilage	rheumatism	yacht

The Hundred Word Demons*

The following words look easy, but they have been found to be most often misspelled. Study them until you are sure you can spell them correctly.

all right	goes	likes	some	to
am	going	me	sometime	today
and	good-bye	morning	sometimes	tonight
are	guess	mother	stationery	too
because	Hallowe'en	Mrs.	summer	two
birthday	have	my	Sunday	very
Christmas	haven't	name	suppose	want
coming	he	now	sure	was
cousin	here	o'clock	swimming	we
didn't	him	October	teacher	went
don't	how	on	teacher's	were
down	I	one	Thanksgiving	when
every	I'll	our	that's	will
everybody	I'm	play	the	with
February	it	pretty	their	won't
fine	it's	received	them	would
for	January	right	then	write
friend	know	Santa Claus	there	writing
from	letter	Saturday	they	you
getting	like	school	time	your

*This list is taken from the "Crucial Core Vocabulary in Elementary Language and Spelling," by James A. Fitzgerald, *The American School Board Journal*, Vol. 103, July, 1942, pp. 22–24.

The Hundred Word Picture

The following words look easy, but they are the most frequently used words in English. Study them just as you would any other words you want to learn to spell.

a	after	all	an
and	are	as	at
be	but	by	can
come	could	day	did
do	down	each	find
first	for	from	get
go	had	has	have
he	her	him	his
how	I	if	in
into	is	it	its
just	know	like	look
make	man	many	more
my	no	not	now
number	of	on	one
or	other	out	people
said	see	she	so
some	take	than	that
the	their	them	then
there	these	they	thing
this	time	to	two
up	use	very	was
water	way	we	well
went	were	what	when
which	will	with	word
would	write	year	you
your			

This article is taken from the "Orchil Cove Yearbook for Everyday Learning, 5th June A.T. to mark the Accession of Queen Ermintrude the 3rd, July, 1953, Pp. 22-23.